The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,817.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	,, 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28	0
including postage	,, 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16	0
including postage	,, 21	0
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including postage	,, 7	12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	,, 2	8
Third Ditto	,, 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 17th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. MALTA, (1,942 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain E. J. Baker, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

SUEZ CANAL.

The MALTA will proceed to Southampton VIA the CANAL, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th December 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,728 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 22nd December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
8th December 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail on or about 15th instant.)

THE s.s. PARAGUAY, 1,170 tons register, W. G. Williams, Commander. This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For rates of Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th November 1870.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE favorite steamer HISTORIAN, Captain Tutton, 1,75? tons Register, 250 H.P., (Messrs. T. & J. Harrison's Line), will sail about the end of the month, and has accommodation for about 12 First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	£ 36	Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be had at moderate rates on board.
Port Said	38	
Liverpool	50	

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. Without food
To Aden	£ 35	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th January 1871.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 17th November 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The Passenger Steamer ORESTE left Trieste on the 10th November, and will return from Bombay on or about the 21st December. Early application for passages should be made to prevent disappointment.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£ 6	£ 6-15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 16s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE: First Class ....£13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co.:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 14th November 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship HOOGLY, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Bombay, 7th December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 129	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS.

THE new English-built Steamer ARABIA, Captain Crocco, 2,000 Tons, now on her way out, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 15th December.

FOR GENOA,

Calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

The ARABIA has very superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. Including Wines.	3rd Class. Without Food.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to BREAK THEIR VOYAGE AT ANY OF THE ABOVENAMED MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Prospectus, Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st December 1870.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	[illegible]	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

SHIP DUNCAIRN, Captain James Finlay, has arrived from Calcutta, CONSIGNEES of the said VESSEL are requested TO PAY the FREIGHT to the undersigned and to TAKE AN IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their CARGO, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and are further requested that Capt. Finlay will not be responsible for any of the packages after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent, Apollo Street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. DELAWARE, Captain Fisher, from Hongkong, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS immediately to take delivery of their Cargo; failing which, they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Delivery Orders will be countersigned by LAWRENCE & Co., Agents s.s. Delaware.

Bombay, 7th December 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per French Ship CANNANORE, Captain Patrouilleau, from Calcutta, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

- 5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lb.
- 7 ditto ditto 6 lb.
- 10 ditto Grey T Cloth, 7 lb.
- 1 ditto ditto Madapollams, 3 lb.
- 1 ditto ditto Shirtings, 12 lb.
- 2 Cases Coloured Flannel.
- 1 ditto T Red Mull.
- 5 Bales Green, Yellow, and Scarlet Woollen Cloth.
- 1 Lathe with Tools.

On account of Hemraz Heerjee—

G in diamond B on side—79 and 108—2 Cases Striped Nets.

MENESSE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite Police Station.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, the same comprises rich star Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Platedware, such as a set of Dish Covers containing 5 Hotwater Dishes, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Stands, Epergne, &c.; handsome Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a Dining Table in 2 pieces, a round ditto, Sets of Camp ditto in 2 and 3 pieces, Sideboards, Screen, Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Chiffoniers, Conversation and half-backed Couches, Carpets, Teapoys, handsome Brass and Blackwood Bedsteads, Reclining Sofas, Dressing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes Presses, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED, for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, pro Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 9th December 1870.

NOTICE.—To the DIRECTORS of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Shareholders, holding TWO HUNDRED SHARES and upwards in the Company, request you to convene, as soon as you conveniently can, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, Limited, for the purpose of submitting for the approval of such Meeting the following Resolutions:—

1st. That Clause 100 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company, and the following be substituted in place thereof:—"Subject to the control and under the directions of the Board of Directors, the business of the Company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a Secretary or Agent or Agents, and that the remuneration of such Secretary, Agent or Agents, shall not exceed Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem without the previous sanction of a General Meeting having been first had and obtained."

2nd. That Clauses 101, 102, and 103 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company.

3rd. That Clause 104 be altered by adding thereto the word "and" between the words "Director Auditor," and by expunging therefrom the words "Solicitors and Secretaries and Treasurers."

4th. That the said Resolutions be made special in the mode pointed out by Section 51 of the Indian Companies Act of 1866.

We request that as the object of the proposed Meeting is an important one, you will be good enough to give Fourteen Days' Notice thereof.—Your obedient servants,

RAMJEE MADHOWJEE,
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
CAWASJEE DINSHAW PETIT,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
And 21 other Shareholders.

Bombay, 8th December 1870.

AGREEABLY with the above Requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD in the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January 1871, at 3 P.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 31st December, instant, to 4th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th December 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, PASSENGERS' and HORSES', issued from all Stations to all Stations, from 22nd DECEMBER to 5th JANUARY, both days inclusive, will be available to return upon any day within ten days of the day of issue. This will afford a good opportunity for visiting the Famed Ruins of Ahmedabad and the Sports of Guzerat.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS—INCREASE OF THIRD-CLASS FARES.

On and after 1st January, the UP and DOWN MIXED TRAINS, between SURAT and AHMEDABAD and SABURMUTTEE, will be slightly ALTERED and ACCELERATED.

The Up and Down Mails will stop at Wassud and Palghur.

The Third-Class Fares by the Mail Trains will be increased from Three to Four Pies per Mile. Third-Class Fares by all other Trains will remain Three Pies per Mile as at present.

For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 9th December 1870.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January 1871.

T. SMITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M. GENERAL TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, from SATURDAY 24th to THURSDAY 29th (both days inclusive), and on MONDAY the 2nd January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th December 1870.

SIGNOR J. INZOLI,

PROFESSOR OF PIANOFORTE AND SINGING.

128, Malabar Hill.

Terms Rs. 4 per lesson—for 12 lessons, (it being at the Pupil's option to take one or more lessons per week).

Address also Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, EFFECTS, and CREDITS of THUCKER KHIMJEE NANJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

LALLBAI, Widow of CURRUMSEY LADHANI, deceased, and MANBAI, wife of NARRONDASS DHURRUMSEY, sisters of the said KHIMJEE NANJEE, Deceased. } Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by Lalbai, widow of Currumsey Ladhani, deceased, and Manbai, wife of Narrondass Dhurrumsey, sisters of the late Khimjee Nanjee of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, that Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the said deceased may be granted to them. All persons concerned in the said Estate are therefore hereby apprised of the said application.—Bombay, dated this 10th day of December 1870.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Applicants' Proctors.

NOTICE.—With reference to the PROCLAMATION of the SHERIFF of BOMBAY, in Suit No. 290 of 1867, on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in which the Commercial Bank Corporation of India are Plaintiffs, and Bulwuntrao Bhicajee Dhowley is Defendant, that under a Warrant issued in the said Suit, he will sell by Public Auction the Premises respectively numbered 18, 19 and 20, situate at Kalbadavie Road, in the Island of Bombay. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Premises numbered 18 and 19 have been leased to my Clients, Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company, for a period of five years certain, renewable for a further period of ten years, at the expiration thereof, by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 15th of June 1868, duly registered and executed by Wassoodew Dajee Dhowley, and that the same Premises numbered 18 and 19 have also been contracted to be sold to my said Clients, Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company, for the sum of Rupees Twenty-five Thousand by an Agreement dated the 29th of November 1869, executed by the said Wassoodew Dajee Dhowley, on account of which purchase money, the said Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company have paid to the said Wassoodew Dajee Dhowley the sum of Rupees Twelve Thousand, and that inter alia the said Premises numbered 20 have been leased to my said Clients, Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company, for a period of twenty-one years certain, renewable for a further period of twenty-one years at the expiration thereof, by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the twenty-second of January 1870, duly registered and executed by the said Wassoodew Dajee Dhowley. Intended purchasers at the Sheriff's sale are hereby warned that they will purchase the said premises subject to the said Leases and the said Contract for Sale.—Dated this 10th day of December 1870.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company.

BILLIARD TABLE WANTED, a Billiard Table, new or second-hand. Apply, stating when to be seen and price, to T. C. G., care of "Bombay Gazette."

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
THOMPSON'S Muster, per thousand	18 0	20 0
DUMPY Muster ,, ,,	17 0	19 0
DAWSON'S Muster ,, ,,	14 0	16 0

Fresh supplies pronounced by Smokers to be of "very superior quality" on sale.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GOOD CHEAP CHIT PAPER.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
GENTLEMEN'S, 7 by 4½ inches, packet of 5 quires	1 2	1 4
Envelopes to match, box of 100	0 14	1 0
LADIES' 6¼ by 4 inches, packet	0 14	1 0
Envelopes to match, box	0 12	0 14

IMPORTED OVERLAND BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

MR. F. SAUQUET is admitted as PARTNER in our Firm.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RAGOO JAIRAZ CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co. on the 25th day of October 1870.

DEWA GUNGADHUR & Co.,
THUCKER RAGOO JAIRAZ.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—The TRANSFER FEE on the COMPANY'S SHARES has been REDUCED to ONE RUPEE per SHARE from THIS DATE.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th November 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 55 per share will be made to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after the 6th instant.

J. G. SMITH,
For Self & Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th October 1870.

ENGLISH ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION to the Company FALLS DUE on the 1st proximo, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1870.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company, NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTEENTH CALL of RUPEES (100) ONE HUNDRED per SHARE in this Company is made payable to the undersigned, at the Registered Office of the Company, Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, on or before the 1st day of January 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

If any Shareholder shall not pay the amount of the Call to which he is liable on the above date he will be charged Interest on the amount payable at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st January 1871 to the time of actual payment.

Certificates of Shares will be required to be deposited with the undersigned for enforcement of the Call thereon.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Mandvie Bunder, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay,
22nd November 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1870-71.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

By Appointment,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
TO HIS EXCELLENCY
THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

HAVE the pleasure to announce arrival of extensive Shipments for the coming Season, and beg to solicit an early inspection. The whole of the Goods have come by F. & O. Steamers; and Customers may rely upon getting the latest Novelties.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts...doz.	50		
BADHAM'S	Celebrated White Zephyr Shirts, linen fronts and cuffs	60		
BADHAM'S	Fine Embroidered Dress Shirts... each	7	to	25
BADHAM'S	Coloured Cambric Shirts ... doz.	45		
BADHAM'S	Super ditto ditto ,,	60		
BADHAM'S	Fine French Cambric Shirts ,,	65		
BADHAM'S	"Indian Shirts"—A mixture of Flax and Cotton. The material specially adapted for wear in this country, absorbs perspiration and will not shrink ... each	7		
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel Shirts	9		
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool shirts	9½		

SLEEPING SUITS.

		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel	18
BADHAM'S	Ditto Silk and Wool	20
BADHAM'S	Ditto Spun Silk	25

HOSIERY.

		Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks	12½		
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto	21		
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan	26½		
BADHAM'S	Fine Lisle Thread	21		
BADHAM'S	Ditto ditto Striped	23		
BADHAM'S	Coloured Merino ½ Hose plain and striped	15	to	18
BADHAM'S	Super do. do.	18	to	25
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool and heavy Woollen Ribbed Kincker Bocker Stockings for shooting, &c. ... per pair	6		
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Vests ... each	5½	to	6½
BADHAM'S	Fine Gauze Vests	3½	to	4½
BADHAM'S	Summer Merino do.	5	to	5½
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	5½	to	6½
BADHAM'S	Scotch Lambswool Shirts	7½		
BADHAM'S	India Gauze Pants	9		
BADHAM'S	Grey Merino do.	7½		
BADHAM'S	Super Gauze do.	6½		

COLLARS.

All the new shapes in Stock.

	Rs. as.
The "Pall Mall," "Shakspeare" "West End," "Dux," "Oxford," "Regent," "Suez," and "Grosvenor," per doz.	7 0
Dux with Tie, Olympic do.	7 8

POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS.

All hemmed and washed, ready for use.

	Rs.		Rs.
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs ... per doz.	6		
Scotch Lawn Handkerchiefs, coloured borders ,,	6		
White Irish Cambric	10	to	25
White Irish Cambric, coloured borders	18½		
Fine French Cambric with coloured borders and hemstitched	24		
Ladies' fine Cambric, hemstitched	10	to	15

SCARVES AND TIES.

	Rs.		
The "Duke" or Sailor's Knot Scarf in immense variety	2½	to	3
Fancy Romal Scarves for Knot or Ring	2½	to	4
Black and coloured Tom Thumb Ties ... each	1		
Black and coloured Eglington	1½	to	1¾

UMBRELLAS AND WALKING STICKS.

A large and good assortment of the above.

	Rs.		Rs
Umbrellas	10	to	16
Walking Sticks	1	to	6

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.		
Fine gold Collar Studs ... each	8		
Fine gold Front Studs ... per set	12	to	45
Fine gold Links	18	to	30
Fine gold Solitaires	15	to	35

"Lund's" Jewellery in great variety, Gold on Ivory.

Collar Studs ... each	2½		
Front Studs ... per set	5		
Solitaires ... per pair	5	to	10

TOWELS, LINENS, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.
Hand Towels ... per doz. ... 10,	12	to	16
Royal Turkish Bath Towels ,,	25	to	32
Brown Turkish Bath Towels ,,	25		

Damask Table Covers and Napkins of different sizes

BADHAM'S OVERLAND TRUNKS,

Of superior make.

	Rs.
27 Inches Flat Tops	26
30 Inches Flat Tops	29
33 Inches Flat Tops	31
36 Inches Flat Tops	33

The above of the Regulation size,

SOLID LEATHER TRUNKS.

27 Inches	65
30 Inches	70
33 Inches	75

LADIES' FRANKLIN TRUNKS.

Fitted with Tray, &c.

	Rs.		Rs.
33 Inches ... Rs. 45 | 36 Inches	50		
A large stock of Courier Bags, Leather Hand Bags, &c. varying in price from	5	to	35
Canvas Clothes Bags	5½	to	6½

RAILWAY RUGS, &c.

	Rs.		Rs
All sizes and qualities	12	to	40
Scarlet Blankets ... per pair	25		
Rug Straps	1½, 2	to	2½

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. as.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats	16 0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Drab Shells ex. quality	12 0
ELLWOOD'S PARIS HATS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	14 0
ELLWOOD'S DRAB SHELLS—Eglington, Falkland, Sandon	10 0
Ex. quality ditto	12 0
BLACK FELT HATS—Shapes—"Blenheim" (soft), "Cantab" "Norman," "Worthing," "Iris" "Chester" "Ascot,"	7 8
Tyrol Hats	8 8
Soft Felt Hats	8 8
Travelling Hats or Caps in great variety	4 0 to 8 0

HELMETS.

	Rs. a.
The Regulation Cork Helmet	18 0
Patent Air Chamber Hunting Covered White	15 0
Drab do. do. do.	15 0

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

An entire new Stock of Fancy Angolas, Coatings, Vestings, Riding Cords, &c., have just been opened.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT OF TAILORING.

MESSRS. JARVIS AND COMPANY,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c.,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that they have commenced Business with a Choice Selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present Season, at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co solicit an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a Remittance, or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

The following List of Prices are for Cash Payments:—

	Rs.
Dark Angola Suit, of very light texture, well adapted for the present season	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Suits	25
Fancy Scotch Tweed Trousers	9
Fancy Doeskin Silk Mixed Trousers, per pair	12
Fancy Scotch Tweed Norfolk Jackets	12
Black Superfine Cloth Dress Suit	65
Black or Blue Superfine Frock Coats, with Silk Facing	40
Black or Blue Superfine Morning Coats	28
Black Silk Alpaca Coat	10
Drab Herbert Cloth Suits	12
Drab Sheft Cord Breeches	12
Whip Cord and Bedford Cord Riding Trousers, per pair	18
Coloured Washing Trousers, per pair	5
Flannel Sleeping Suits	12
Indian Sleeping Suits	12

SHIRTS.

White Shirts	at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per doz.
Indian Gauze Under Shirts	,, 18 ,,
Flannel Shirts	,, 6
Indian Shirts	,, 6
Silk and Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 8
Linen Collars, 3 fold, any shape	,, 6 per doz.
The White Regulation Helmets	,, 15

Helmets and Hats in every style of fashion, at moderate Prices. Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Railway Rugs, Umbrellas, Overland Trunks, and Scotch Maude.

N.B.—Every requisite for Overland Passengers.

Note the Address,

JARVIS AND COMPANY,
No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Oriental Bank.

IMPORTANT! CLEARANCE SALE OF MILLINERY FOR APPROACHING CHRISTMAS WEAR.

Messrs. DOSSAJEE ESMALJEE & Co., No. 29 Medow Street, wishing to close their business in the Fort, offer best of opportunities to the Public in a CLEARANCE SALE at 25 per cent. discount of all the Goods now in their Shop, such as Silks, Bonnets, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Flannels, Cashmere, &c., &c.

A call on Messrs. D. E. & Co. will prove worthy of the trouble.

Messrs. D. E. & Co. earnestly beg that their Claims on Constituents may be paid in before 31st December 1870.

MOULE'S PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

Dealwood Commodes, complete	Rs. 40
Pull-up / Self-acting } Apparatus for fitting with pail and cover	25
Sieves for ditto	3

SOLE AGENTS,
CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Braunenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
25 0	Stein Wein, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0*	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0*	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
,, 5 ,,	Imperial Pints.
,, 4 ,,	Pints.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE, slightly ullaged, suitable for CUP or TIFFIN. A few cases of the above to be cleared off at Rs. 15 per dozen, nett.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES:—

F. GIESLER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 40 each.
Pints ,, 2 ,,	,, 43 ,,

BLOCK, GREY & BLOCK'S CLARET.

Larose in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 37 each.
St. Julien in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 28 ,,

1st December 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,

WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—St. Julien Medoc (a Sound Wine)	per doz. Rs.	8 0	4 8
,, Ditto (our own Brand).	,,	10 0	...
,, Chateau Larose (Do.)	,,	14 0	...
BRANDIES—Martell's	,,	21 0	...
,, Denis Mounié	,,	21 0	...
SHERRY—Chillingworth	,,	26 0	...
PORT WINE—Chillingworth	,,	26 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Manuel & Co., Rheims	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Moir and Chandon	,,	30 0	16 0
,, Fleur de Sillery Grand Mousseux	,,	23 0	...
OLD TOM (Swaine & Boord's)	,,	16 0	10 0
WHISKEY (Irish)	,,	15 8	...
ABSINTHE, Pirnon Fils	,,	26 0	...
VERMOUTH, Noilly Prat	,,	12 0	6 8
BEER—Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	,,	5 8	4 0
,, Alsopp's Pale Ale	,,	5 0	3 4
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 4
PORTER—Guinness's	,,	5 0	3 8
,, Tennent's	,,	5 0	3 8

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

ASSOCIATION VINICOLE DE BORDEAUX.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		Qts.	Pts.
ST. JULIEN VIEUX, (recommended)	per doz. Rs.	12 0	6 8
FRONSAC VIEUX (full flavoured)	,,	15 0	8 0
BURGUNDY (Bourgogne)	,,	18	...
Do. (Nuits)	,,	22	...
Do. (Pomard)	,,	26	...
COGNAC, Fine Champagne, an extra good Brandy	,,	25	...
Do. Petite Champagne	,,	21	...
Do. Bois (very Old)	,,	19	...
Do. Old	,,	17	...

BOUNEVIALLE & SIBILLE,
Sole Agents for Bombay.

Oak 1, Lane, Fort.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette Office*,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triestie Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.

LONDON HOUSES:
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND;
BORDEAUX HOUSE:
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Established in Bombay 1842.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, CLUBS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our TERMS will be found MOST LIBERAL, both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

Detailed particulars will be afforded at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNES.
CROWN BRAND—FINEST DRY.
As supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Quarts, Rs. 40. | Pints, Rs. 22-0.

	Qts.		Pints
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 36		Rs. 19-8
GOOD SPARKLING for Tiffin, Ball, or Cup	,, 30	,,	16-0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
SPARKLING—Hock Nonpareil	Rs.	40	Rs. 22 0
,, Moselle Do.		40	22 0
,, Do. Muscatel		36	19 8
STILL—Moselle Braunberger		25	—
Hock Johannisberger		42	22 0
,, Marcobrunner		34	—
,, Forster Traminer		34	—
,, Rudesheimer		26	14 0
,, Hochheimer		23	12 8

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
FRENCH WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
CLARETS—Chateau Mouton	Rs.	30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, ,, Rauzan		25 0	14 0
,, ,, Palmer		22 0	12 0
,, ,, Larose		18 8	10 8
,, St. Julien		17 0	10 0
,, Cantenac		15 8	9 0
,, Medoc		13 8	
,, Haut Sauternes		22 0	12 0
BURGUNDIES—Chambertin, Red		32 0	17 0
,, Nuits, Red		26 0	—
,, Macon, Red		21 0	—
,, Chablis, White		22 0	12 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very, Old Pale, Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale, Yellow Capsule	28
Pale, White Capsule	25
RUM, Superior Old Jamaica	22
OLD TOM, London Gin	21
IRISH WHISKY	23
SCOTCH WHISKY	21
GENEVA, in flasks 1 dozen in a case	19

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s
SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, extra quality	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft pale	28 0
SHERRY, Green Seal, full bodied, light gold colour	22 0
,, Blue Seal, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, Brown Seal, very pale and delicate	22 0
,, Yellow Seal, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, White Seal, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin	15 8
OLD EAST INDIA MADEIRA, very choice	33 0

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Very old and choice, firm crusted, Gold Capsule	Rs. 36 0	Rs. —
INVALIDS', full fruity, Gold Capsule	30 0	—
Black Seal, a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 8
CUTLER'S CELEBRATED RED SEAL	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	Rs. 22
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	40	22
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30	16
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	20	—

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late Captain JAMES DUCAT, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, Belaspore, will be good enough to forward the same to the undersigned before the 1st proximo. All Persons or Firms indebted to the Estate will be good enough to communicate at once with

W. BLAKENEY, Major,
22nd Regiment N. I., Commandant,
President Committee of Adjustment.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the STRIPPING, CAULKING (up to metal line), and re-metalling (not including cost of metal, but including all other materials, dock rent, labour, and attendant expenses), of the ship LOUISA, expected to arrive in Bombay shortly. A separate estimate is also required for simply Docking and Un-docking, Shoring and Un-shoring the ship, examining and patching the metal of the said ship, including dock rent, but not including cost of metal. Full particulars may be obtained on application to the LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th December 1870.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

The Committee invites TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st January 1871, as per Schedules:—BEEF, MUTTON, MILK, BREAD, FLOUR, ROLONG, RICE, PLUMS, TEA, SUGAR, OIL, FIREWOOD, CHARCOAL, VEGETABLES of sorts, COUNTRY SHOES, and many other Articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th December 1870.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 26th November 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT and CASTOR OIL for a period of TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1st January 1871, in such quantities as may be required by the Company monthly. Price to include delivery at the Stores Depot, Byculla.

The estimated Annual Consumption is about 400 Tons of Cocoanut and 500 Tons of Castor Oil.

Sealed Tenders specifying descriptions of Oil and localities from whence to be procured, accompanied by small samples of the same in sealed bottles, to be sent to the Agent at the Company's Offices not later than noon on the 20th December 1870.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 1st December 1870.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 18th January 1871, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS SPECIFIED in the SCHEDULES, for ONE YEAR, from 1st April 1871 to 31st March 1872.

Tenders to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must produce with his Tender samples of the Principal Stores he tenders, such as Canvas by the bolt, Rope by the coil, Paint by the keg, Oil by the tin, Tallow by the pound: unless his samples are equal to the Government sample, such Tender will be rejected irrespective of price.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract, can obtain, on application at this office, printed Forms of Tender, Schedules of the articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut. late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 23rd November 1870.

RE GEORGE ASHBURNER, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ASHBURNER, late of Filgate in the County of Sussex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Filgate, aforesaid, on the 13th day of June 1869, and Letters of Administration whose personal Estate and Effects with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate, at London, annexed) were, on the 29th day of November 1870, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co., and one of the constituted Attorney of KATHERINE ASHBURNER, Widow, the relict, and JOHN HENNINGS (in the Wil written J hn) NIX, Esquire, two of the Executors of the said Will and Testament of George Ashburner, deceased, are required on or before the 3rd day of January 1871 to send to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Katherine Ashburner, and John Hennings Nix, as such Executors as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have Notice. All persons indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required forthwith to pay or account for said Debts or Property to the said Administrator.—Dated 3rd day of December 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Applicant's Proctors.

NOTICES.

BEZIQUE.

THE GAME OF BEZIQUE FOR TWO PLAYERS.

	Rs.	
2 Packs of Superior Cards, 2 Patent Self-scoring Bezique Markers and Book of Rules, complete, in a handsome Case, Cloth, Gilt	3	0
2 Packs of very Superior Mogul Cards, 2 Patent Self-scoring Bezique Markers, a Book of Rules, complete, in a rich Morocco Leather Case, Gilt, with spring fastening	6	0
2 Packs of Cards, with Markers and Rules as above, in Rosewood or Walnut French-polished Lock-up Box	8	0

FOR FOUR PLAYERS.

4 Packs of Cards, 4 Patent Self-scoring Markers, Book of Rules, in a handsome Cloth-covered Case, richly Gilt	6	0
4 Packs of best Mogul Cards, 4 Patent Self-scoring Markers, Book of Rules, in a very beautifully finished French Morocco Lock-up Case, richly Gilt	14	

** These Sets are very suitable for Presents.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING ROOM OPERAS.

BREAKING THE SPELL,
COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, FOR THREE PERSONS.

Old Mathew	(a Chelsea Pensioner)	Baritone
Peter Bloom	(a Gardener)	Tenor.
Jenny Wood	(Maid of the Inn)	Soprano.

Words by H. B. FARNIE.
Music by OFFENBACH.

THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE:
OR
SPOILING THE BROTH.
COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, FOR THREE PERSONS.

Fleurette	(Landlady of a Village Cabaret)	Soprano.
Alphonse	(a Shoemaker)	Tenor.
Pierre	(a Blacksmith)	Second Tenor.

Words by H. B. FARNIE.
Music by OFFENBACH.

THE CRIMSON SCARF.
COMIC OPERA IN ONE ACT, FOR SEVEN PERSONS.

Cornarino	(Venetian Noble)	1st Bass.
Sassafrasso	(Venetian Citizen)	2nd Bass.
Ernesto	(Cornarino's Son)	1st Tenor.
Marco	(Cornarino's Steward)	2nd Tenor.
Scriblino	(Secretary to the Council)	
Bianca	(Sassafrasso's Daughter)	Mezzo Soprano.
Tessa	(Her Maid)	Soprano.

Words by H. B. FARNIE.
Music by J. E. LEGOUIX.

The above Operas are adapted for the Stage or Drawing Room. With Libretto and Music for Pianoforte, complete, stage directions, list of Costumes and Properties required, and description of Scenery.

Each Opera, complete as above, post free Rs. 1-8 cash, or in postage stamps.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION JEWELLERY,

WARRANTED 15 CARAT GOLD.

SOUNDY & Co. have received instruction from the Consignees to SELL at REDUCED RATES an invoice of

LADIES' RINGS,
SUITS OF BROOCH & EAR-RINGS,
BRACELETS,
LOCKETS,
AND
PENDANTS.

All the above are guaranteed to be of 15 Carat Gold, and are of the best style of Design and Workmanship.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

B. WOODWARD & SONS,
BIRMINGHAM,

OF
DOUBLE BARREL
BREECH-LOADING GUNS,
RIFLES,
SCHNEIDER'S BREECH-LOADERS,
PISTOLS
AND OTHER FIRE-ARMS.

B. WOODWARD AND SONS,
BIRMINGHAM,
ESTABLISHED 1835,

Have appointed the undermentioned as their Indian Agents:—

SOUNDY AND Co.,
BOMBAY.

ARLINGTON AND Co.,
CALCUTTA.

S. HARRADEN AND Co.,
3, CHAPEL PLACE POULTRY, LONDON.

(S. H. & Co. are B. W. and Sons' London Export Agents for India.)

List of Prices of B. WOODWARD & SONS' First-class SPORTING GUNS, RIFLES, &c., which are of the best Material and Workmanship, and such as to maintain the reputation they have enjoyed for more than thirty years.

No. 1.—SPECIAL: Extra Best Quality, Double Barrel Breech Loader, Central Fire, 12 bore, and Barrels 26 inches long, TIGER RIFLE, Bolted, Safety Bent and Patent Rebounding Locks; in every respect of the highest class and manufacture, thoroughly tested and shooting registered before being sent out	£35	0	0
Case and all requisite additions, including Double Moulds and Screw for Casting and Wedging Shell Bullets, varying according to what is ordered, about	10	0	0
No. 2.—SPECIAL: the same as the above, suitable for No. 500 Eley's Cartridge, Barrels 28 inches; for DEER, BLACK BUCK, &c., &c.	30	0	0
Case as above, about	10	0	
No. 3.—Extra Best Quality, Double Barrel Breech Loader, Front Action, Central Fire Double Grip; either Steel, Damascus, or Laminated Steel Barrels, 12 bore, of the very best description; Locks, Furniture, and Workmanship of the first order of manufacture; shooting tested and registered before being finished or sent out	25	0	0
No. 4.—Pin Fire ditto ditto	21	0	0
No. 5.—Very Superior Central Fire Double Barrel Breech Loader, Front Action Locks; either Damascus or Laminated St el Barrels, 12 bore; shooting tested and registered before being finished or sent out	21	0	0
No. 6.—Pin Fire ditto ditto, Steel Barrels	16	16	0
No. 7.—Superior Central Fire Double Barrel Breech Loader, Front Action; either Damascus or Laminated Steel Barrels, 12 bore; shooting tested and registered before being finished or sent out	17	17	0
No. 8.—Pin Fire ditto ditto	15	15	0
No. 9.—Single Barrel Pin Fire Breech Loader, Laminated Steel Barrel, 12 bore	10	10	0

Each one of the above, from No. 3 to No. 9 inclusive, Five Guineas extra as Rifle. Cases for, from No. 3 to No. 9, are made to order, and are extras.

The following GUNS, made in a sound and serviceable manner, with good Barrels, Actions, and Locks, but plainly finished, to suit gentlemen who desire a serviceable Gun at an inexpensive price:—

Double Barrel Breech Loader, with Plain Laminated Barrels, Bar Action and Locks, Central Fire	£14	14	0
Pin Fire ditto ditto ditto	12	12	0
Double Barrel Breech Loader, Back Action Locks, Central Fire, plainer make	12	12	0
Pin Fire ditto ditto	9	9	0
Single Barrel Pin Fire Breech Loader, Back Action Lock	7	7	0
Ditto ditto ditto	5	5	0

Each one of the above, Two Guineas extra as Rifle.

Breech Loading Rook Rifle...60s., 70s., 80s., 100s., 120s.

SAMPLES ARE KEPT, INSPECTION OF WHICH IS INVITED.

CONTRACTS FOR QUANTITIES AT THE LOWEST RATES.

SOUNDY and Co., Bombay, as B. WOODWARD and SONS' appointed Agents, are prepared to execute orders at the Manufacturers' Prices as above quoted, with the addition of charges of Importation.

JUST LANDED.

PIANOFORTES,
BY
BROADWOOD AND COMPANY,
BY
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
AND BY
ERARD AND COMPANY,
From Rs. 400 each.
ALSO,
INDIAN SOLID SQUARES,
Rs. 575 each;
AND
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES,
Rs. 750 each.
Nett Cash Prices are quoted.

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

Saturday Afternoon.

Market opened with inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons at quoted rates. Spinning shares closed dull. Government Paper remain firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	607½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	112
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	415

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	198.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,375
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,300	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,600
200	2,000	all	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	66¼ do.	Do. New	570
500	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	8,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,250
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,040
200	4,000	all	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,375
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,300
1,000	,000	2,000	20 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	875
125	2,500	all	850*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	1,000	750	75 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	2,000	all	150 ps	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,150
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	600

*Pershare for the half-year.

CALCUTTA.—8th December 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. at Rs. 98, or 2 discount.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 113-10.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures, small sums of 1866, at Rs. 108-4 and of 1870 at Rs. 109-4.

In shares:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,445.

Punjab Bank shares at Rs. 80.

Simla Bank shares, a few days ago at Rs. 570.

Bonded Warehouse Association shares at Rs. 525, exclusive of dividend.

Brunton Patent Press Co.'s shares, at Rs. 165.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, at Rs. 42.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, at Rs. 50.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares, yesterday, at Rs. 200.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th December, 1870:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital, paid-up...		Rs. 2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund		15,74,036 7 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ...Rs.	1,23,82,841-7- 2	2,54,12,976 14 1
Do. at Branches, "	1,30,3 ,135-6-11	
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,56,48,961 6 5
Bank Post Bills, &c....		5.02,335 6 2
Sundries		7,57,408 12 11
Total Rs. ...		8,58,95,918 14 7

Assets.

Government Securities		1,00 02,924 2 0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		46 53 677 3 9
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		45,37,1 7 15 2
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,54,6 ,094 3 10
Dead Stock		11,70,296 14 4
Stamps		14,280 5 0
Balances with other Banks		12.83,6.0 13 1
Sundries		89,712 2 3
		3,72,17,813 11 5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office ...Rs.	2,16,70,829 6 5	4,86,78,105 3 2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches ...Rs.	2,70,07,275 12 9	
Total Rs. ...		8,58,95,918 14 7

The above statement, compared with the statement of the previous week, yields the following results:—

Liabilities.

Genl. Try. Blce. at H. O......Rs.	2,729,648	12	3	decrease
" at Branches	308,761	14	5	decrease
Other Deposits	2,562,-86	7	8	increase
Bank Post Bills	613,629	8	2	decrease

Assets.

Government Securities ..... Rs.	......	.....		
Loans on Govt. Secs	57,370	0	0	decrease
Accounts on Credit of do	814,349	8	5	decrease
Mercantile Bills Discounted	2-1,186	12	5	increase
Cash, &c., at Head Office	231,506	1	2	decrease
Do at Branches	202,220	3	0	decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—December 10.

Travers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, Madras, from leave, from England.

Lugard, Captain, Madras, C. P. Commissioner, on leave, from Raipore.

Kynsey, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Montmorency, Captain, Bombay 83rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Chamier, Major, Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.

Carswell, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Broach.

Dumaresq, Captain, Royal Artillery, on ..., from Poona.

Hancock, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

MacTier, Lieutenant ... Adjutant, 33rd Bengal N. I., from furlough, from England.

...y, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Kyder, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Robertson, Surgeon, 1st Madras N. I., to join, from Madras.

Young, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—December 10.

Whybrow, Captain, Half Pay List, on promotion, to Southampton.

Walker, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.

Campbell, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

Scott, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, to Europe.

Travers, Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, from leave, to Madras.

Kynsey, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, from leave, to Poona.

Montmorency, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Europe.

Shuttleworth, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Nusserabad.

O'Callaghan, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to Europe.

Dumaresq, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.

Plunkett, Vety Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Tremenheere, C. B., Major-General, Royal Engineers, to join, to Aden.

December 11.

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, on tour of inspection.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12th December.

London...	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. "
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. "
	Wooden Ships "	£1 12s. 6d. "
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. "
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. "
Havre....	Cotton Coffee	No ship loading
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£4 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 3 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Oreste (s)	Marinovich	Trieste, Nov. 19.
	Busheer (s)	Sharpe	Kurrachee, Dec. 7.
	M S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Dec 8.
	Hydree	Nacoda	Calcutta, Nov. 14.
	Ellora (s)	Hector	Suez, Nov. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	The Foundling	Varian	Liverpool.
	Hindostan (s)	Curling	Aden and Suez.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch Mandvi.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Coast and Goa, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel	Commander	From
7	China (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Nov. 21.
	Thales (s)	Lamont	Hongkong and Singapore, Nov. 29.
	Sattara	Ballantine	Pooree, Dec. 6.
	Ville de Marseilles	Lot	Bourbon, Oct. 4.
8	Surat (s)	Western	Suez, Nov. 13
	Teizera	Nacoda	Chittagong, July 28.
	Naturalist	Gregory	Liverpool, Aug. 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel	From
7	Punjab (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel	Destination
7	Abyssinia (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—10th December.

From London.

Greenwood, 20 cases brandy, Payne & Co.

Windsor Castle, 9 cases brandy Payne & Co.

Paraguay (s), 1 case cochineal, Nuggurdass Sewlall; 2 casks hardware, 4 casks blacking, 1 case button, 1 case scales, 3 casks hardware and 1 case thread, A. A. Raman; 7 packages medicine, Heerjee Mooljee.

From Liverpool.

Brazilian (s), 35 casks fire-cl y, H. Allibhoy; 1 case boots, Cunha and Faria; 1 case carriage, J. Merwanjee; 2 cases paper, Jaffur Moon Momed; 95 cases machinery, A Remtoola; 3 cases hardware, Munjee Canjee.

Timsah (s), 2 packages hardware and 4 packages platedware, B. Hemtoola.

Burmah, 2 cases improved ploughs, Greaves, Cotton & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—10th December.

For London.

Parana, 160 cwts. horns, Oomerbhoy Chand-bhoy.

Hindostan (s), 319 pieces E. teeth, Jairam Sewjee.

For Liverpool.

Ellen Bates, 24 bales cotton, Walljee Shamjee.

Balkamah, 50 bales cotton, Welljee Govindjee; 74 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall.

Paraguay (s), 5 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee & Co.; 2 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Hindostan (s), 1 bale cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Historian (s), 120 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.

Mabel, 200 bales linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Arabia (s), 150 bales cotton, Burstall, Russell & Co.

For Suez.

Hindostan (s), 9 packages indigo and 1 bundle silk and shawls, Hajee Ally Babanee.

For Venice.

Hindostan (s), 1 bale cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BALLJEE—December 8th, at his residence Kalbadavee Road, of measles, Pootlabai, the infant daughter of Mr. Balljee Crustnathjee, (clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee,) aged 1 year 2 months and 16 days, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

GASPER—December 6th, at Royd Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Nicholas Malcolm Gasper, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

PARRATT—December 6th, at Trichinopoly, Southern India, the wife of Major William Mellish Parratt, H. M.'s Madras Staff Corps, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—December 3rd, at Ranipett, the wife of Frank Wilkinson, Esq., C S., of a son.

CROSS—December 3rd, at Cadambadi, Negapatam, the wife of Maurice Cross, Esq., of a daughter.

LAUGHTON—November 15th, at Port Blair, the wife of Captain A. T. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, of a son, prematurely.

DEATH.

LAUGHTON—November 15th, at Port Blair, Alfred, the infant son of Captain A. T. Laughton, Madras Staff Corps, aged a few hours.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—November 30th, at Dera Ismail Khan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, officiating Commissioner, Derajat, of a son.

EARLE—December 4th, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. S. Earle, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

BALL—December 3rd, at Lahore, Mrs. W. E. Ball, of a son.

O'BRIEN—December 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Edward O'Brien, C.S., of a son.

BARLOW—December 4th, at Monghyr, the wife of G. N. Barlow, Esq., C.S.I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GEOGHEGAN—AGNEW—October 27th, at East Sheen, Mr. John Geoghegan, Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth M. S., eldest daughter of Colonel Agnew, Bengal Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

FORBES—December 3rd, at Jullundur, Major Frederick Murray Hay Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 41 years.

KELLY—December 4th, at Loodianah, George Lloyd Ashburnham Kelly, District Superintendent of Police, aged 32 years.

ELDRIDGE—December 1st, at Subathoo, Sub-Conductor H. Eldridge, Army Commissariat Department.

NOTICE.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870.

During his stay among us, Colonel Strachey will naturally direct his attention to many questions of prime importance to Bombay. If his survey of our foreshores and harbour works generally should lead him to form large views—if he is able to

> Look into the future far as human eye can see,

and frame plans, not only adequate for the day, but for a couple of generations, his visit to Bombay will be a blessing, and he will stand in the front rank of our benefactors. We do not refer only to the Port Trust, to the future of docks, piers, reclamations, to the effective organization which should be provided for Foreshore and Harbour management—an organization which, if it does not rest on definite responsibility, will be a certain failure: we have in our mind a lesser but still substantial subject—a better arrangement of our railway termini. Looking ahead, one sees how deeply the European community is interested in one part of this question, in the hope that the error of judgment and want of foresight which permitted a railway to be constructed on the reclamation in Back Bay may some day be remedied.

If we look at the geography of the island and then at a chart of the winds, we shall see that Back Bay, indeed the whole coast line from Malabar Point to the end of the Esplanade, was made, not for railways and traffic, but for buildings and open spaces whereon human beings may "eat the air." If Back Bay had not been cut off from the ocean by a far-stretching reef, of course the case would have been different. Commerce, long ago, would have settled the question by taking possession in the natural course of things, and would have used the bay during the months when it was not rendered untenable by the monsoon. But the Prongs are there; the bay is secluded, and its shores, open to the most healthful breezes, stand for other uses, if we would only avail ourselves of the privileges offered by Nature. Will Colonel Strachey consider whether it be not possible to free Back Bay from the incubus of the railway which now not only blots the landscape, but spoils alike the building sites and recreation grounds? We do not propose to shut the railway out of Colaba. Usage, possession, promises have decided that Colaba shall be the terminus of a railway, that the cotton shall go to the presses and the cotton green; and faith must be kept. What we wish to be considered are the manifold advantages of a *real* foreshore railway. At present the Bombay and Baroda line does not touch the available foreshore until it reaches Colaba. The circumbendibus given to the line takes it by a roundabout course to the port, and in doing so sacrifices Back Bay and the Esplanade. Trade and commerce, local and international, are not settled on the shores of our silver horn, but on the shores of the harbour. It is there that ships anchor, unload and re-load; it is there that bunders have been made and basins; it is there that docks and piers are projected. Now, *à priori*, it is plain that a railway running in rear of the whole line of existing and projected and possible docks, piers, bunders, would be infinitely more useful than a line running along Back Bay, where there are none of these essential helps to commerce. There is no reason, save that of expense, why our two railways should not communicate directly with every pier and bunder and basin on the whole foreshore, and even run down the piers—when they are made—and round the basins. It would be perfectly practicable, but would involve the transfer of the arsenal and dockyard to Hog Island and the rebuilding of the Custom House to seaward of the railway. The crossing of the Apollo Bunder could be managed without much difficulty, and although overbridges would be costly, yet in the long run the advantages secured would amply compensate for the outlay. Incidentally it would be a great gain to be rid of the Castle and Arsenal and Dockyards, while an effective establishment at Hog Island, always useful, would in any moment of grave emergency be the saving of the empire in this part of the world. The gain to Bombay from the possession of a real foreshore railway would be social as well as commercial. It would then be possible to remedy a grave defect in our social arrangements, one that takes the life out of Bombay society—that grave defect, the want of an European quarter. The natural site for such a quarter is on the curve from Malabar Hill to the Cooperage, and if the bulk of the Europeans lived there how much could be done, now perforce left undone, to make life in Bombay more healthful as well as more agreeable? It would be possible to have a good Club there, the long-promised racquet courts and swimming baths, probably an Opera, certainly a Philharmonic; and, above all, society, now confined almost to those wretched makeshifts, the bandstand and the formal dinner. But, as we have pointed out, the chief gain would be to the life-blood of Bombay—commerce; in no way could that be benefited so much as by bringing the whole of the probable and possible accommodation on the eastern foreshore—the only effective foreshore we have—into direct and immediate communication with the rest of India by railway, and the rest of the world by shipping. Some day, even if the present marplot arrangement is permitted to continue, a demand is certain to be made for a foreshore railway, a complete sea road from Colaba to Mazagon; and the result will be that, after spoiling Back Bay, the line needed now will have to be constructed. If Colonel Strachey does not think these views reasonable, the least he can do is to arrange the terminus of the Bombay and Baroda in such a way that it can easily be entered from the northward, a provision to meet the enlightenment of the future.

A profound "State secret" has suddenly become the talk of the town. The succession of Mulharao to the guddee of Baroda is threatened, not by the disintegrating English, but by an enterprising Ranee, who, in due time, promises to produce an heir to the late Khundarao. The pretension, we believe, was advanced as soon as the late ruling clique had recovered from the consternation caused by the death of the Gaekwar, and was lately the subject of formal communications to the Government. Of course we have no right to say that certain persons are attempting to practice an imposition; it is so manifestly unlikely that they should. Nor could it have been to support this exigency that extensive preparations for doing fresh khutput in Bombay were made, because at that time there was no thought of the possible sudden death of Khundarao. But we may say that the pretension put forward is notoriously tainted with suspicion; that no time should be lost in taking steps to probe the mystery to the bottom; and that rigorous measures should be adopted to prevent any imposition. The Government, as a matter of fact, knows better than most people that there are such things as suppositious children, and it will no doubt act with firmness and circumspection. But if it should be proved that the Ranee is really pregnant, and that an heir is born, then the best measure would be to assume the entire administration of the Baroda State, and the guardianship of the child, if a boy, and keep both until time decided whether the alleged offspring of the Gaekwar was fit to rule or not. Should the pretension now set up prove to be based on a cheat, then the punishment should be exemplary. If there should be a genuine son posthumously born to Khundarao, we shall all have warrant for the belief that the age of miracles is *not* passed.

We may state, speaking with positive certainty, that Mr. Gladstone *is* the author of the article in the *Edinburgh Review*, on "Germany, France, and England." We may also venture to say that its intrinsic value is not above the average of quarterly reviewing, and that its importance is due solely to the authorship. We are not going to discuss or criticise the paper, but take this opportunity of remarking on the shallowness of the sneer at "the piety of the King of Prussia." Mr. Gladstone is a religious man; he has read history and must know that piety is not incompatible with war, nor even with wars of aggression. It has been the habit of all Kings who sincerely believe, as well as of Kings not supposed to believe, to affirm that they trust in God, that any success they achieve is not their success but His, and generally to conduct themselves as having a sort of mission from on high. It was, therefore, as superficial as it was impolitic to sneer at the King of Prussia for behaving, as Mr. Gladstone will behave, if he goes to war. Shakespeare knew human nature pretty well, and here is the prayer he puts into the mouth of the Earl of Richmond, on the eve of Bosworth—

> O Thou, whose Captain I account myself,
> Look on my forces with a gracious eye;
> Put in their hands Thy bruising irons of wrath,
> That they may crush down with a heavy fall
> Th' usurping helmets of our adversaries!
> Make us Thy Ministers of chastisement,
> That we may praise Thee on Thy victory!
> To Thee I do commend my watchful soul,
> Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes:
> Sleeping and waking O, Defend me still!

Is it impious? Henry VII. was not a pattern of morality, and surely the King of Prussia is no worse than he. There can be doubt respecting the sincerity of these two monarchs.

We are sorry to learn that cholera has broken out in Tanna zilla, in the talooka of Kelva, Mahim. A correspondent asks, "Cannot Government spare an efficient medical assistant with medical comforts to go out to this talooka? Already nearly twenty have died from the disease."

His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has made grand preparations in his own territory for the reception of H. E. the Governor. His Highness caused his agents in Bombay to purchase valuable articles for the occasion.

Mr. Sumbhoopur-ad Luxmipursad, Superintendent of the Morvie State, has gone to Rajcote with the young Chief of Morvie, for the purpose of introducing the latter to H. E. the Governor.

Colonel R. Strachey, of the Public Works Department, arrived in Bombay by the mail steamer Ellora on Saturday night.

We observe that Mr. Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Cama, of the University of Bombay, has been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn.

Darjeeling was visited by an earthquake at 8-30 A.M. of the 2nd December.

Mr. R. R. Bayne, of Calcutta, has gained the first prize of 1,000 rupees which was offered for a design for the new General Market at Madras, and the second prize of Rs. 500 has been awarded to Mr. R. F. Chisholm.

Lord Napier of Magdala, says the "Friend," is expected to arrive in Calcutta on a very early day, but he has yet to visit the Eastern frontier, and to settle there the important military question of delocalizing the sepoy troops.

It is understood that Mr. Justice Kindersley's appointment to the Bench of the Madras High Court is likely to become permanent, as it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that five is the *minimum* number of Judges with which the work of the Court can be carried on. The number of Judges provided by the letters patent for the Madras High Court is fifteen.

Her Majesty's gun-boat, the Hugh Rose, is (says the "Pioneer") cruising off the N. E. coast of Arabia, owing to the generally unsettled state of affairs, and the threatened descent of Syud Toorkee by sea upon Muscat. British subjects, having been warned that a siege was not improbable, are embarking their valuables. Trade is nearly at a stand-still.

Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co., of Calcutta, suspended payment on Monday last. The firm had, the "Pioneer" believes, large dealings with the Continent in a wholesale way, in addition to the special trade in connection with which its name has long been familiar to Anglo-Indians, and probably the war has brought the present suspension. A meeting of creditors was to take place in Calcutta on Saturday.

Lieutenant Colonel Rutherford has been nominated to the charge of the Army Clothing Department at Madras, vacated by Major Ross Church. Colonel Scott Elliott, of the Military Secretariat, in the same presidency, was expected from England by the second steamer of this month to resume his appointment; his *locum tenens*, Major Michael, will then revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions—relieving the acting incumbent, Major Neild, who goes home on furlough early in February next.

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab (says "Indian Public Opinion") has been inspecting all the frontier posts, one by one; Shubkudder, the largest one, was visited on the 30th November. There are with the Lieutenant Governor in the camp now, besides his Staff and Secretaries, the Financial Commissioner, the Inspector General of Police, the Commissioner of Peshawur, the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur; Captain Main, Executive Engineer; Captain Hastings, Settlement Officer; Guide Corps' detachment of the 3rd P. I., and a mountain battery. The Lieutenant Governor's tour has as yet been very successful, and everything has gone off well. We learn that the Lieutenant Governor was to have reached Peshawur on the 1st. There were to be two balls at that place; one given by the 5th Fusiliers, the other by the station. The universal gaiety will be varied by races, theatricals, hunting, &c., lasting altogether for ten days.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Hindostan, Captain R. Curling, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez with the English mails, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Captain R O de Montmorency.

For Aden—Mrs Dumaresq.

PASSENGERS FROM TRIESTE.

The s.s. Oreste, 514 tons, Captain G. Marinovich, arrived on Saturday morning from Trieste via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

From Trieste—Colonel Rae, Colonel Travers, Colonel and Mrs Ryder, Captain and Mrs Hancock, Captain MacTier, Mr and Mrs Doering, Miss Orr, Mr Mull, Mr Kennedy, Mrs Siede and child, Miss Mitchell, Dr Trumpp, Dr Wagen, Mr Knaust, Mr Alsen, Mr Riebe; Dr Meurin, Catholic Bishop of Bombay; three "Sisters," and four students; Rev Mr and Mrs Brodhead and son, Mr and Mrs Holcomb, Mr and Mrs Newton, Mr Seeley, Mr Lucas, Mr Seiler, Miss Craig, Miss Dickey, Miss Brittan, Miss Chase, Miss Butler, Miss Ward, Miss Blathrop, Rev Mr and Mrs Sternberg, Mr Mohle, Miss Hoffmann, and Miss Gerloff.

From Suez—Mr and Mrs Marschel.

From Aden—Fourteen deck passengers.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 18th NOVEMBER.

About 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, the P. and O. Company's s.s. Ellora, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour, with the English mail of the 18th ult. on board. The Ellora sailed from Suez at 10-45 A.M. on the 27th November, reached Aden at 10 A.M. on the 3rd inst., and resumed her voyage on the same day at 4 35 P.M. She brings the following passengers:—

From Southampton.

Captain and Mrs Wells,	Mr Parson,
Colonel Stephens,	Mr Lloyd,
Mr Booth,	Mr Philips,
Mr East,	Major Mallaby,
Colonel Bagot,	Mr Hudson,
Major and Mrs Fairlie and servant,	Mr Henty,
	Mr Barrow,
Mr and Mrs Easbon,	Mrs Lugard and 2 children,
Mrs Diver and 2 children,	Colonel Chalmers,
Captain Slater,	Mr Hinks,
Colonel and Mrs. Finch, child, and ayah,	Mr Martin,
	Mr Strothoff,
Mr Jones,	Mr Phillippi,
Mr Unsworth,	Mr Davies,
Mrs McMahon and child,	Lieut J Hay,
Mr and Mrs Campbell and child,	Colonel Broughton,
Mr Ridley Beck,	Mr and Mrs Sawyer,
Mr Gleeson,	Mr Worcester.
Mr Butler,	

From Suez.

Mr Jas Pope,	Mr and Mrs Andreades, child, and servant,
Mr Wright	
Mr and Mrs Velasto,	Miss Georgi os,
Mr A Velasto,	M Costanza,
Mrs Negropontti and child,	Mr and Mrs J O Hay,
Mr and Mrs Fox,	Mr Hardic,
Mr Parker,	Miss Bertrane,
Captain Downing,	Major Crawford,
Captain Macartney,	Mrs Burns' ayah.
Captain Strong,	

From Aden.

Colonel Strachey,	Ahmed Moobaruck.
Mr Freidrechsen,	

POLITICAL LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17.

Russia has reopened the Eastern Question in a manner which is all but certain to provoke a general war. Two days after the capitulation of Metz, when it seemed that France was completely paralyzed, Prince Gortschakoff, thinking his opportunity had come at last, wrote a circular despatch to the powers that signed the Treaty of Paris, announcing that his august master, the Emperor, considered himself as no longer bound by the stipulations of the treaty. With consummate assurance he added that Russia, in making this announcement, had no intention of reviving the Eastern Question—as if that question meant anything else than restraining Russia from aggressions on Turkey by such checks as were imposed upon her after the Crimean war! The Prince's "most insolent despatch," as the *Times* calls it, was delivered to Lord Granville on the 9th instant, the day of the Guildhall banquet; and it is surprising that Ministers, knowing Russia had taken a step that would probably force England to go to war, had the courage to talk at the banquet of the success of their efforts in localizing the struggle on the Continent. But there was no hesitation on the part of our Government in replying to the despatch with firmness and dignity. Without even waiting to consult the other parties to the treaty, Lord Granville wrote a despatch which means that, if Russia persist in breaking the treaty, England at least will try to compel her to respect it. The case is not one for discussion at all. Russia does not submit complaints of the unfairness of the treaty to the consideration of Europe; she simply releases herself from its obligations by an act of her own will; and Lord Granville might have answered Prince Gortschakoff in the pithy but suggestive words of Lord John Russell's famous note to the Dean of Hereford—"Her Majesty's Government have received your letter, informing them of your intention to violate the law." But the language of English diplomatists is always exceedingly reserved, and our Foreign Secretary merely expresses the deep regret with which he has received the Prince's communication, "because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been the earnest endeavour of the English Government to maintain with the Russian empire." These quiet words convey no threat; but Continental statesmen fully understand all that is implied in the English despatch; and Austria, which is ready and longs for war, has been content to send to St. Petersburg a note identical with Lord Granville's. Practically, an alliance to resist the demands of Russia by force of arms has already been formed between England, Austria, Turkey, and probably Italy; and, as Russian diplomatists do not write circulars on the impulse of the moment, but in pursuance of a settled policy, it may be feared the step taken by Prince Gortschakoff is irrevocable, and that the hint about settling the matter by means of a congress cannot possibly be acted upon. Besides, what would be the use of revising the treaty by a congress when Russia might at any time repudiate the new version as arrogantly as she has now repudiated the old?

The really interesting question of the moment is, what will Prussia do? There have been many and apparently well-founded rumours of the existence of a secret compact between Russia and Prussia, binding the latter power to connive at the aggrandisement of the former in the East, by way of recompense for Russian neutrality during the present war. It is significant, too, that Russia should have come forward just at a time when it seemed that France could do nothing further, and when Prussian statesmen were only annoyed by the pertinacious efforts of the neutrals to modify the German terms of peace. The revival of the Eastern Question has created a powerful diversion in favour of Prussia, by taking off the neutrals, and giving them some affairs of their own to attend to. On the other hand, it is quite possible that Count Bismarck would have liked to put off till after the war the fulfilment of his part of the bargain, so as to be able to pay or repudiate at pleasure. Possibly M. Thiers when he was at St. Petersburg gave the Czar a warning to remember the fate of Napoleon; how he remained neutral during the war of 1866, relying on Bismarck's promises, and was cheated of his hopes when peace had been made. At all events, Russia is bent on having her pound of flesh at once, and it will tax all the ingenuity of the Prussian Minister, supposing he has connived at Russian projects, to get out of so awkward a scrape. He has to choose, in fact, between the hostility of Russia and that of the rest of Europe. France naturally exults over this new complication. Frenchmen call Europe to witness that all their predictions have proved to be true, and that the prostration of France means the establishment of the supremacy of the two Northern Powers, and the settlement of the Eastern Question in a manner favourable to Russia. If Prussia refuse to give her moral influence in support of the policy of England, the Powers of the West and South of Europe will have an additional and very powerful motive for using all their efforts to prevent any diminution in the strength of France; and little will be wanting to complete the division of Europe into two camps—the Northern Powers on one side, and all the rest of Europe on the other. But Count Bismarck cannot be blind to all this; and, unless he has fatally committed himself, and been outwitted for once in his life, he will probably now refuse to endorse the Russian note. We must know the worst in a day or two, for England has sent a special diplomatic messenger, Mr. Odo Russell, to Versailles, to ascertain what Prussia really means to do.

One thing will dispose Count Bismarck to be very cautious, and that is, the change that has taken place in the prospects of the French since the Russian note was written. He himself, according to M. Thiers, was anxious for peace a fortnight ago, for he knew what was going to happen in the East; but the military leaders spoilt his plans, being confident of a triumphant issue of the war. Mr. Russell, however, in his admirable letters from Versailles, speaks of the situation before Paris as having become extremely critical for the Germans since the French success near Orleans. The movements of the Army of the Loire are now so jealously concealed that we do not know what General d'Aurelle has been doing since he beat Von der Tann on the 9th; but he has certainly advanced close to Chartres and Etampes, the Germans falling back and waiting for further reinforcements; and some French troops have occupied Dreux, further up towards the left bank of the Seine, while Bourbaki is rumoured to be advancing towards Paris from Rouen on the right bank. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who has superseded der Tann, will no doubt try to postpone a battle till towards the end of next week, when a good part of the army corps sent to his aid by Prince Frederick Charles will have come up. But the French army may strike a heavy blow before then, for their army is very numerous, and composed for the most part of excellent material, besides being well provided with artillery; and General Trochu will attempt to do his part of a combined plan of operations by making a grand sortie from Paris. The siege of Paris is now recognised as hopeless; and hunger is the only enemy Trochu has to fear. Mr. Russell gives us some significant notes on the energy with which the besieged have pushed their advanced works up to the besiegers' lines at Villejuif and elsewhere.

J. M. M.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[Special for the "Bombay Gazette."]

LONDON, 18th November.

Since my last we have had another series of panics on the Stock Exchange; when shall I have done recording them? It seems only a week or two back that we had one or two, but perhaps I am thinking of the month of July. One almost loses count of time amid the rapid succession of momentous events that sweep past us every week. The panic of Monday last had one point in common with the worst excitement of July—the stimulating cause was an ominous rumour about Russia and the Eastern Question. The report first transpired on Saturday, but in a vague and imperfectly defined form. On Monday morning, however, fuller particulars came to light, and we were told that Prince Gortschakoff had addressed a circular despatch to the Russian diplomatic representatives at London, Vienna, and Constantinople, expressing her intention to claim a revision of the Treaty of 1856, or at least of those provisions that restrict her naval forces in the Black Sea. The news came from Berlin originally, but was confirmed from independent quarters, and since then the text of the despatch has been made public. About the same time it was announced that the two Prussian Princes had been created Russian marshals. The old apprehension of a secret understanding between the two military autocracies was thus revived, as a pendant of the newly-raised Eastern Question. Now, as a political event this news would at any time have caused a certain commotion on the Stock Exchange, but it happened to transpire at a time when it could be most effectually employed for speculative purposes. In other words, it was coincident with the closing of one of the fortnightly accounts on the Stock Exchange, and so good an opportunity was not lost by vigilant "bears." Indiscriminate sales were made, and all securities were knocked about at a great rate. Consols fell about one per cent., and the more speculative foreign stocks from two to five per cent., Turkish of course being the worst. At intervals things recovered a little, and the last prices of the day were not always the lowest, but still the depression was very great. In this case, as in the July panics, the political news would not of itself have done much mischief had it not fallen on a market predisposed to panic from other causes. The talk about an armistice and the constant promise of negotiations, first through Jules Favre, then through General Burnside, and lastly through M. Thiers, had created a strong feeling that, allowing for every difficulty, some sort of arrangement would be made ere long, and under the influence of this feeling purchases to a very considerable extent have been made during the last few accounts by speculators, many of whom, though weak, were enabled to carry over by the cheapness of money. The rupture of the recent negotiations induced many of these parties to begin selling before the account day, which was on Saturday last, and the markets were already drooping when the Russian bear broke in and gave them the *coup de grace*. There was yet another cause which prepared the way for a serious decline in certain stocks. Several of the dividends and drawings for redemption of Turkish loans are about due, and it is shrewdly suspected that our easy-going friends at Constantinople have not, and are not likely to have, the means wherewithal to discharge these obligations. The investment of Paris has completely upset financial arrangements on the Continent over an area wider than could at one period have been thought possible. The Turks constantly borrowed from French financial houses the means to pay the half yearly dividends and other claims, allowing these amounts to accumulate until they reached a formidable total, when a new loan was issued to clear them off. That is the history of all the later Turkish loans. Now, however, nothing can be got from Paris, and London is so glutted with Ottoman securities of all kinds that very little accommodation would be given unless under exceptionally favourable circumstances. But with the spectre of the Eastern Question rising up, the circumstances are anything but favourable, and so the causes of depression act and react on each other.

The week has been emphatically a panic week, but there have been the usual intervals of a favourable reaction. Lord Granville's reply to the Russian circular appeared in print yesterday morning, and its tone was so unexpectedly firm that it at first produced apprehensions of almost immediate war. It seemed difficult to believe that after such an unqualified rebuke Russia could find any means, even if she desired it, of backing out of her position without humiliation. And was Russia prepared to "eat dirt?" Our friend the bear *has* done so in time past—1856 to wit—but only under compulsion, and it has not come to that point yet. By and bye, however, it was permitted to ooze out in business circles that Russia, having declared that she renounced the treaty, would go no further—would take no overt steps to complete her threat. It was also stated that the Czar had instructed his representatives abroad to treat the question in a conciliatory manner. As I write, the latest *on dit* is a proposal for a Congress—the favourite panacea of the Emperor Napoleon III. Austria and Italy, it is stated, desire to seek a way out of the difficulty by that means, and Russia herself, it is assumed, would not be sorry to save her *amour propre* by submitting, as it were, to the judgment of collective Europe. Whether the project of a Congress be carried out or not—and I for one have no faith in it—there is now less danger of a war between us and Russia than there was on this day week. Why? Your intelligent readers who can recollect the circumstances of the Crimean war, will understand what I mean when I say that our plain-speaking has in all probability saved us. If the Aberdeen Cabinet had in 1853 spoken out as promptly and firmly as Lord Granville has now done, the Emperor Nicholas would have paused in time. The result of our resolute tone and bearing, even already, is that Austria and Italy are prepared to range themselves on the side of England and Turkey, and the combination is a formidable one to Russia, even secure of the friendly neutrality of Prussia. Of course the good effect produced on the Czar will be exactly proportioned to the strength of his conviction that we are prepared, in the last resort, to fight. I hope his advisers are sensible enough to tell him the plain truth—which is, that we are willing to fight. Of that there is no doubt. I despair of giving in sufficiently plain words an exact reproduction of the feelings even of business men at present. The events of the last few months have wonderfully revolutionized even the most peace-loving. Of course they hate war; but the sense that we are despised and treated as of no account by foreign nations, that the two great military bullies among the Powers, the burglars of the Continent, have confederated behind our backs to break their own solemn engagements and plunder the weaker States, secure of England being too indolent or too cowardly to interfere—that feeling has become absolutely intolerable. We could stand abuse and are accustomed to it—but, contempt? No, we are not fallen quite so low as that! Such is the sort of language we hear from merchants, bankers, great capitalists—the very class which in 1853 shook its head ominously when we were "drifting into war." As for the Cobden and Bright section, or its equivalent, it positively does not exist. If Mr. Gladstone appeals to the nation to second him in vindicating the sanctity of treaties, by arms if necessary, the nation will respond with a roar of enthusiasm.

However, I must not drift into politics. I may only mention as collateral incidents of the new phase of matters that not only Consols but Indian Government securities have fallen in value. As these particular stocks were very steady during the July panics, their present dulness may be ascribed to the position in which they stand as bound up with the future of India. If Russia has made up her mind to quarrel with us we may be sure that one of the movements she will make as an effectual diversion will be on the side of our Eastern Empire. The threat of the despatch of a Russian corps towards Bokhara would most effectually limit the strength of any English corps that could be sent to Turkey in Europe. These considerations are strongly pressed here, and tell in some measure on timid holders of securities. At the same time it must always be remembered that a heavy decline of Stock Exchange prices is more nominal than actual. It simply represents a series of bets for the next account day, and a payment of differences, no stock being actually passed from hand to hand at all. The large majority of holders hold on, quite undisturbed by the pother, and contentedly drawing their dividends.

The report of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China has been issued. It shows a net profit of £20,235-2-11, out of which an interim dividend of 4 per cent. has already been paid. The directors state that the profits have fallen materially short of their reasonable anticipations, owing to the continuous decline in Eastern exchanges; but it is satisfactory to them to announce that, notwithstanding the numerous failures consequent on the depreciation of produce through the war, the bank will sustain thereby only trifling loss.

A circular has been forwarded to the share holders of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, stating that the additional capital of £2,000,000 authorised to be raised will be issued to the proprietors at par. The bonds will bear the usual guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum.

Notwithstanding the Stock Exchange panics this week, the produce markets have remained comparatively unaffected. Cotton has been steady, indeed firm; and on one or two days there was a perceptible improvement in tone. A brisk and healthy demand for consumption has been the sole cause of the better feeling, but the belief in a more moderate American crop than had been expected had also some effect. The Lancashire makers are still well under contract, and are by no means eager to accept long offers at lower terms than they have been lately receiving.

In the same way the wool sales now current are passing off very favourably. The prices of colonial wool are steady, and if there are one or two descriptions which are slightly easier to purchase than at the beginning, there are more frequent cases where a small improvement is perceptible. On the whole prices have been well maintained, a result attributed mainly to the healthy condition of the home industry, the large requirements for army clothing in Germany, and the very satisfactory state of the export trade, especially to the United States. The quantity still undisposed of amounts to about 112,000 bales—a portion of which will probably be reserved for the February series, though on that head nothing definite has been fixed. The Liverpool public wool sales went off still better than those in London; the East India, of which 17,968 bales were catalogued, being decidedly stronger. The best white kinds maintained July's prices, but the lower sorts realised an advance of a halfpenny to three farthings per pound. The Antwerp wool sales began on Tuesday last. The report, so far as known, is the firm maintenance of September rates for the coarser wools, and a fall of about a farthing for the finer descriptions. Buyers muster in fair numbers, but operate with caution.

The Russian news has not yet seriously affected our grain, seed, or tallow markets, but I expect that Monday will disclose a tendency for higher prices. The firm of Alderman Sir W. A. Rose & Co. here have taken a tender to supply the Trinity House with 400 tons of colza or rapeseed oil for the English lighthouses.

The following are the failures announced since my last: Edward Bigg & Co., of Bombay and Manchester, with liabilities of £115,000, of which one firm in London appears as creditor for £77,000, the remainder being distributed chiefly among the Indian banks: assets believed to be considerable; Messrs. Morrow, Threlfall & Co., cotton and commission agents, Liverpool, with small liabilities; T. Latimer & Co., manufacturers, Bradford; Joseph Leach, of the same town, manufacturer, liabilities £18,000; and W. Winn, silk merchant, Liverpool. At a meeting of the creditors of W. C. Miller & Co., shipbuilders, Garston, the liabilities were stated at £40,000, and the gross assets at half that amount. The estate will be wound up in bankruptcy. Messrs. Dicksons, Boardman & Co., a Liverpool and Valparaiso house, have also suspended payment, but they hope to pay in full.

A special general meeting of the East India Railway Company was held on Tuesday, Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., in the chair, when a resolution was passed authorising the directors to create and issue £1,500,000 irredeemable debenture stock, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, in place of debentures of the same amount falling due on the 15th December. The chairman stated that it was intended to adopt a similar course with the entire amount of debentures, £5,000,000, as they fell due; the Government having suggested that the conversion of debentures into irredeemable debentured stock should be carried out, in order to prevent the inconvenience of reversals in future. From what Mr. Crawford stated it appears that the Company were a good deal put about in the month of August last when debentures to the amount of £1,500,000 fell due. Arrangements had been made for renewing them at 4½ per cent., but in the interval the war broke out, many holders declined to renew on those terms, and the Company had to find the cash for some, while others asked 4½ per cent. to renew. The Government is to guarantee the 4½ per cent. on the debenture stock, which is to stand before all other claims for interest.

The European Assurance Company is again in luck. The appeal against the former decision of the Vice-Chancellor in their favour has been withdrawn, and the appellant, Mr. Crowe, pays the company's costs, £420, and £300 due on his calls. The other petitioner, Mr. Robert Crawford, about whose squabbles with his brother directors I frequently wrote, giving extracts from some of his pamphlets, has also compromised matters, and pays £500. The society is thus relieved of a great danger, and replenishes its exchequer by the same process.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[Per Reuter's Agency.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 9th Dec., 4-30 p.m.

The Duke of Mecklenburg fought a victorious battle near Beaugency yesterday against three French Army Corps, capturing 6 guns and 1,000 prisoners. The losses were considerable.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 9th December.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Army of the Loire, great tranquillity exists in Paris.

The Duke of Mecklenburg reports that the French lost 15,000 prisoners before Orleans.

Tours is menaced by the Prussians.

General d'Aurelles, with the Army of the Loire, is believed to be retreating en route towards Vierzon. He is still pursued by the Germans.

The Germans are rapidly advancing on Havre.

The proposed Conference on the Black Sea question has been unconditionally accepted by the French Government. The British Government have given a definite undertaking that the Conference shall proceed.

LONDON, 10th December.

M. Gambetta has asked permission for M. Favre to leave Paris in order to negotiate for an armistice, the object being to authorise the National Assembly to declare whether France considers herself no longer bound to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg territory.

Successful engagements are reported by the Germans to have taken place near Meung, in which they captured 190 prisoners and 2 guns. The French report, however, states that the enemy was repulsed.

The French Government have resolved to leave Tours for Bordeaux.

M. Gambetta remains with the army of the Loire.

Russia and England decline the proposition made by France to enlarge the scope for discussion at the Conference.

It is feared that the Eastern Question will lead to further complications in Europe.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 8th Dec., Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was dull and heavy.

Fair Dholleras, 6 9-16d.

Consols, 92.

Rentes at Paris on Tuesday 53½.

The Bank of England returns show the following results:

Reserve of Notes	...£13,500,000,	Dec. £125,000
Bills discounted	....£16,000,000,	unchanged.
Bullion	.... £22,625,000,	In. £438,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 9th Dec., Noon.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	71,0 0 bales.
" " Surats..	28,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	370,000 "
" " Surats..	233,000 "
" weekly import of Cotton	43,000 "
" " " Surats .	4,000 "

Fair Dhollera 6 9/16d.

AFGHANISTAN.

Seistan, we are glad to hear, has been closed against Yakoob Khan by the Persian Governor of the province, who has forbidden the rebel to come within his jurisdiction unless unaccompanied by his followers. As Yakoob Khan has a rather formidable force, emboldened by their late success in two cavalry skirmishes, he is not likely to accept the asylum just yet, but unless his luck is better than he deserves, he may be compelled to accept it before long. A column is marching against him from Candahar, Feramorz Khan, the Cabul General, is at Shurmalow, on the Helmund, in his immediate rear. The Governor of Herat has raised a body of cavalry to intercept his advance, and the Persians are unfriendly. His plight is, therefore, in spite of his small successes, critical, and the challenge which he offered on the 21st to Feramorz Khan, "to dare to advance," is—we must go very far west for the work—bunkum. Should the forces of the Ameer advance, Yakoob Khan will have to retreat, and as he has already retreated nearly as far as he can without entering neutral territory, he will have to decide promptly between solitary exile, like his cousin in the north, or capture, imprisonment, and—for we think the Ameer would not hesitate to act Brutus' part—death.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 10.

CALCUTTA.

December 7.

Last night there was a very pleasant evening party at Government House, with both music and dancing. To see the large rooms crowded with Calcutta people, and to watch their perfect amalgamation with those whom one has been accustomed to see in the Simla ballrooms, you would hardly suppose that the people connected with the Supreme Government and the community here were separated by such a yawning gulf of animosity as some of your contemporaries would have us believe. There were, I am told, 250 invitations issued, and I don't think that *very many* people were prevented by political scruples from coming. The young Rajah of Mysore will, probably, be here in a short time with Colonel Malleson. He is coming to make the acquaintance of the Viceroy, and to see the wonders of the great merchant city. There is a movement on foot for the organization of some public demonstration against "the odious impost." What form it is to take I have not yet heard, but I presume a mass meeting of some sort will initiate the proceedings, whatever they are to be. The Viceroy visited the salt lakes near here the other day, and also the experimental farm where sewage-manuring is being tried. He was accompanied by Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, who is here at present on duty, but will shortly proceed up-country to commence his tour through the cotton-growing districts.

There are all kinds of rumours as to who is to be our next Lieutenant-Governor. Some says Sir Richard, but I rather think that Sir Richard would prefer to stay where he is. The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis has also been spoken of as being in the field for the appointment, but then Mr. Ellis is a Bombay man, and I am told, an incurable bachelor. His appointment, nevertheless, would not be unpopular, and certainly his abilities, together with his social qualities, give him a good claim to high promotion. Mr. George Campbell, it is said, could get Bengal for the asking, but would prefer something at home near his great kinsman. And as to Sir William Muir, you tell us that he would prefer going to the Andamans. In fact, at present, the information has not penetrated the walls of Government House, I feel pretty sure.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

CANNIBALISM.

A case lately heard in appeal before the High Court, North-Western Provinces, furnishes us with an instance of the frightful state of ignorance and superstition prevailing amongst at least a portion of the inhabitants of these provinces, resulting in the commission of a murder of the most cruel and cold-blooded description. It appears that the accused parties, in pursuance of a horrible belief existing amongst the poor in certain districts, of the efficacy of the eating of human flesh to cure sterility, entered a house in the town of Jullalabad, and there, in the presence of the wife of one of the accused persons, killed, by stabbing, a child of about nine years of age, the son of the widow of a Syud, superintendent of a girls' school lately set on foot. Subsequently to the murder, the unhappy child was dismembered, and portions of the flesh were, it is believed, cooked and eaten (it being alleged that the tongue and liver of the dead boy had been devoured by the woman for whose benefit the horrible transaction took place) in obedience to the superstition that the eating of the flesh of a child, slain with certain attendant ceremonies, is beneficial to barren and pregnant women. The disjointed members of the lad's body were subsequently found in the jungle, disposed of in the manner believed to be usual in such transactions, after removal of the portions used in the monstrous ceremonial. The Sessions Judge who tried the case, considering that the known belief in the efficacy of the horrible ceremonies alluded to, took the case out of the category of the worst kind of murder, sentenced the accused to transportation for life only. One of them subsequently appealed to the High Court on the ground of the insufficiency of the evidence against him; that Court, however, confirmed the conviction and sentence; the Judge before whom the appeal first came, and by whom it was referred to a Bench of two Judges, expressing his dissent from the reasons given by the Sessions Judge for refraining from passing the extreme sentence of the law on the persons convicted, and adding that the extreme ignorance and superstition of the prisoners, which led them to believe in the efficacy of a cruel and barbarous remedy involving the murder of an innocent child, whilst it might account for the cruelty and barbarity to which they resorted without the slightest feeling of compunction, could not in any way, in his opinion, be urged as a palliation of a cruel and unprovoked murder. Surely a stronger proof of the necessity for the spread of education in these parts than the foregoing could scacely be asked for.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 10.

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AN AMATEUR AERONAUT.

A HOME letter informs us that Mr. Grant, the late manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Bombay Bank, who proceeded to Europe a few months ago for the benefit of his health, was one of the unfortunate foreigners who was detained in Paris after the siege operations commenced. Determined, however, to effect his escape, he secured a seat in one of the balloons, and landed safely in the country after many a hairbreadth escape by flood and field, as well as from the rifle-shots of the Prussians. This little romantic incident has improved rather than impaired his health, and we learn that he returns to India, to resume his post here, in the beginning of February next.—*Sindian*, Dec. 7.

BOMBAY.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Jeewan Ameersee was charged before the Chief Magistrate with stealing a cow, value Rs. 40, belonging to Ahmed Coor, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

MORVIE STATE.—Mr. Ghelabhoy Roopram, who has served for some years in the police force in several places in Gujerat, has been, for his meritorious services, appointed head of the police force in the Morvie State.

MR. ARDASHEER BYRAMJEE CAPUDIA, under-graduate of the Bombay University, will, according to a native contemporary, proceed to England by the last mail of this month, and intends first to study in the University of Oxford, and then to prepare himself for the Bar.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway announces that return tickets issued at any station on the line from the 22nd inst. to 5th January, both days inclusive, will be available for return within ten days of the day of issue.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M. S. Forte at the Esplanade bandstand this evening. This will be the band's last appearance for the present :—

Overture	Prometheus	Beethoven.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	Journalisten	Strauss.
Selection	Nabuco	Verdi.
Quadrille	Echoes of London	Coote.
Galop	Harum Scarum	Cassady.

MISSIONS.—We have much pleasure in mentioning the arrival of the two missionaries of the C. M. S. whose appointment we mentioned some time ago; the Rev. Henry Squires for the Bombay Mission, the Rev. Robert Squires for Nassick. We have also much pleasure in mentioning the return of the Rev. Wm. Martin of Nusseerabad, accompanied by Dr. Husband, a medical missionary, to labour in connection with the U. P. Mission in Rajpootana.—*Bombay Guardian.*

DEATH FROM BURNS.—On Saturday an inquest was held at Mahaluxmee concerning the death of a Mahomedan lad, aged about three years, and named Raja Ameer. On Friday morning, deceased's sister, about five years old, brought some dry grass and a piece of lighted wood from a hut and set fire to the grass. They sat warming themselves at the fire, when suddenly the boy's clothes caught fire. The sister raised an alarm, and the mother came and immediately extinguished the fire, but the boy had received serious burns on the right side and left arm, and he died the same night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE PERSIAN THEATRICAL CLUB made their *début* on Saturday night at the Theatre Royal, Grant Road, under very encouraging circumstances. This company is composed of Persian Zoroastrians and Bombay Parsees. The number of actors was unusually large, and their dresses, which are of a superb quality and make, must have cost a large sum of money. One of the chief actors, who personated Burjor, recently came from Persia, and brought silk and satin dresses from that country, made up to suit Persian characters. The scenery was painted by Messrs. Sykes and Dwyer, and presented an extremely fine appearance, especially two of the drop-scenes. The soul-stirring drama of Roostum and Burjor, compiled from the original Shah-Nama, with variations to suit the stage, was gone through with complete success. It was divided into several parts, so as to avoid tediousness; and though it occupied three hours, no one seemed to feel weary of it. The principal parts of Roostum and Burjor were taken by real Persian Parsees, and as ancient tradition ascribes them giant's proportions, the gentlemen who personated them gave us some idea of their huge forms. The story was told in Persian character and language, and was adorned with songs which were very much admired. A young man, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee, sang them with accompaniments on the violin, and won the applause of all present. He and his two companions were repeatedly *encored*, but they were unable to respond in consequence of the long programme they had to go through. The singing of two others—little boys—was also good. Each part of the Persian drama was first explained by an intelligent youth in brief Guzerati verse, which helped a good deal in making the acting intelligible to those who did not understand the Persian language. Though there were some slight defects in minor parts, yet the performance was on the whole creditable to the management. We are sorry the farce was badly planned and execrably represented. There was scarcely any wit, humour or point about it, except that licentiousness is a clear road to ruin. It was delivered in the Hindustani language, which marred its effect in great measure. When this interesting company perform again, it would be well for them to take this hint, and either improve the "farce," or replace it by another piece more lively and humorous than the present one. The band that was in attendance could not have played in worse style. The house was crowded, and order was well preserved amongst the "gods."

THE APPEAL OF THE DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.—It is a pity that Mr. Justice Gibbs should deem it necessary in advocating the cause to make such statements as the following :—"If the scheme which is now before you, and which of course it will take many years to carry into perfection to the full extent, does not meet with the support of the public, there is only one other result, and that is that the Christian youth of this country will not meet with Christian education. Putting it on the lowest principle, that of a police question, I am sure you will feel that something should be done to prevent the children of Christian parents being scattered abroad among the heathen, and forming a standing disgrace to that religion by which they are called." Is it the fact that the Christian youth of this country are dependent solely on the Diocesan Board for a Christian education? Without mentioning institutions connected with the Church of England, there are the schools of the Scottish Education Society, filled with pupils, more largely attended (we believe) than any schools of the kind have ever before been. This society started with Rs. 7,000 and has paid its own way, and has at this moment a sum in excess of that. The expressions we have quoted are certainly, as they stand, erroneous, and are singularly calculated to give offence. The Bishop of Bombay in his closing remarks said that the intention of the Board was to solicit the support of all persons in the community.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE ceremony of laying the first stone of the new Portuguese Chapel at Dabool was performed on Sunday evening last in quite an imposing manner. The very Rev. D. M. Gomez, V.G., officiated, assisted by a large body of the clergy. The attendance of the laity was massive: nearly a thousand persons being gathered on the spot. It was at the cool evening hour, and the beautiful cocoanut trees towering above all around formed an impromptu church, through which the chaunts of the clergy resounded with excellent effect. At the close of the solemn rite, the Rev. Pedro Avelino, Vicar of Tanna, addressed a *fervorino* to the people, calculated to create in them a still greater interest in the work they had just begun. The design of the edifice has been drawn by Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, who has promised to devote, gratuitously, whatever time he can spare from his official duties, to carefully inspecting the work as it advances. The estimated cost is Rs 30,000, and for that sum we may expect to see a building worthy of its sacred destiny.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner*, Dec. 10.

CHOLERA has totally disappeared from the city.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 10.

ABOUT six thousand pilgrims had gathered at the Condunpoor fair on Wednesday last. No disease of any kind had broken out amongst them, as the sanitary arrangements were good.—*Ibid.*

THE PUNDERPOOR FAIR.—In a recent issue we mentioned that some hundreds of pilgrims had died at Punderpoor from that dire disease, cholera. We now learn that the exact number that died was eighty-five, only fifty-six having died during the fair.—*Ibid.*

AT a European District Court Martial, held at Poona on 3rd December, Quarter Master Sergeant Joseph Poett Smith, of the Sanitarium Staff at Poorundhur, was arraigned upon the following charge :—Having been drunk in the barracks at Poorundhur Sanitarium on the 11th of Nov. 1870. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be reduced to the ranks. The sentence has been confirmed by Major General Grant, C.B., commanding the Poona Division of the Army.

THE following Circular Memo. has been issued by Major General F. J. Grant, C.B., commanding the Poona Division of the Army :—"With reference to this Office Circular Memo. No. 2,713 of the 28th September 1870, the Major General wishes to see the under-mentioned officers at his quarters at 12 o'clock noon on the first Tuesday in every month : Officer Commanding Royal Artillery Kirkee; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B.T.; Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals I. T.; Assistant Commissary General P. D. A.; Officer Commanding Roy Artillery Poona; Officer Commanding British Regiments; Officer Commanding Sappers and Miners; Officer Commanding Native Regiments."

REGIMENTAL SPORTS.—Lieutenant Colonel Watson and the officers of H.M.'s 66th Berkshire Regiment, as we noticed a short time ago, have made arrangement for some athletic sports and foot races, which are to be competed for by the men of the corps on the racecourse to-day and to-morrow, commencing at 3 P.M. each day.—*Sindian*, Dec. 7.

THE PUNJAB BANK.—Mr. MacBean, who has been manager of the Kurrachee branch of the Punjab Bank here since the untimely death of the late Mr. Campbell, leaves Sind by the steamer this morning for Bombay, whence he proceeds to take over charge of the Lahore branch. From the zeal and assiduity he has exercised, he has succeeded in winding up the business of the bank here in a most satisfactory manner.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE HYDREE, 620 tons, Nacoda, arrived on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE S.S. BUSHEER, Captain J. C. Sharp, arrived on Saturday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. McBean, Dr. and Mrs. Cline, Mr. Bridgett, Mr. Leggett, and twenty-nine deck passengers.

BAZAAR OF LADIES' WORK, &c.

AN extensive sale of valuable ladies' work, embracing handsome cushions, children's dresses of all kinds, and a large and varied collection of useful and fancy articles, toys, photographs, engravings, books, working materials, &c., will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on the verge of the Esplanade, on Tuesday the 13th December, between the hours of ten A.M. and six P.M. The whole proceeds will be devoted to the support of Native Female Schools and other kindred purposes.

THE LATE AND PRESENT GAEKWAR.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent of the *Bombay Summachar*, writing from Baroda, dated the 7th inst., says—

After the demise of Khunderao Maharaj, it was originally intended to install H. H. Mulharao at once, but as that cannot be done without the sanction of H. E. the Governor in Council, Colonel Barr, the Resident, has for the present delayed the installation. It has come to light since the death of the Gaekwar, that during the seventeen years of his reign, he expended about sixty crores of rupees. It is understood that H. H. Mulharao has incurred a debt by borrowing about four or five lakhs of rupees from Gopalrao, a wealthy shroff of Baroda.

Bhow Sindia made an attempt to commit suicide by throwing himself upon the funeral pyre of the late Gaekwar, but he was prevented from this rash act by Mulharao's servants. It is stated that his property has been confiscated, and he has been imprisoned by the order of H. H. Mulharao. He daily gets only a loaf of bread and some chillies.

Mulharao has ordered the confiscation of the property of Moonshee Goolam Kadur and his brother, who were the confidential advisers of the deceased Gaekwar, with Bhow Sindia. For the present Mulharao has kept beside him, as his confidential advisers, Bhow Kheirkur and Huriba Dada.

While Mulharao was imprisoned, two Parsee gentlemen of Bombay tried their influence with Government to get him released. His Highness had heard of this before, and he is now instituting enquiries as to who those Parsees are, as he wishes them to visit him at Baroda.

The late Gaekwar is said to have been a staunch believer in Mahomedanism, and the names of some Mahomedan Peers and Fukeers were given to several Government shops at Baroda. These are now, after due enquiries, ordered to be locked up.

The late Gaekwar kept mulls (athletes) for the purpose of amusement. Seeing that there is nobody to support them now, and fearing that they will be deprived of whatever property they are possessed of, these mulls are secretly leaving the place.

Everything in the Mukerpoora Palace (in which the late Gaekwar resided) is being brought to Motibaug, and consequently every day about two hundred cart-loads of goods come to the latter place.

Nana Yeshwunt, Bulwant Yeshwunt, and Appa Bulwunt, who were imprisoned by the deceased Gaekwar, have, it is understood, been released by Mulharao.

WHAT A DITCHER THINKS OF BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT, "who has just left Calcutta for Bombay," writes from the latter place as follows to the *Indian Daily News* :—

"Bombay is far in advance of Calcutta in its bustle and activity, in its police and municipal arrangements, and in the European activity of native inhabitants. Omnibuses crowded with passengers inside and out—cabs on stands sharp in attracting passengers—second and third editions of newspapers hawked about in the streets, and all the ethnology of Asia in the most picturesque variety moving along in ceaseless activity, fully realizing the great material fact of the age that—Time is money—almost makes me forget that this is India. There is nothing about it Asiatic in character but the blazing sun, the everlasting toddy-palm, the brown-leafed plantain tree, and the marvellous monuments of drapery erected on the heads of the wearers in the shape of turbans of every variety and form. Even the women partake of the general activity, convert the petticoat into a *dhotee*, and carry on their business with an activity refreshing to witness. The public buildings which are gradually rising up are handsome stone structures, in which the meretricious defects of Indian architecture are carefully avoided. They are correct in their proportions, magnificent in their general effect, well situated, and would not disgrace even the Queen of Cities, which is now beleaguered by the descendants of the Hun and the Goth. I have driven several times through the main streets of the Bazaar, which are almost as picturesque as those of the cities of Rajpootana, without the smallest offence to the sense of smell. The handsome lamps which adorn the intersections of the main lines of communication, the drinking-fountains, and, above all, the magnificent market which bears the name of Crawford, show at a glance that Bombay is ruled by brains—and that the native of India is not slow to appreciate the advantages of Western civilization, when presented in a plain, practical form."

DEATH OF MR. D. MACKAY (PUNJAB) BY DROWNING.

MR. DONALD MACKAY, of the Punjab Forest Department, and not Mr. John Mackay, is the gentleman who has unfortunately been drowned in the River Beas. We sincerely trust that we have not by publishing the wrong name given additional pain in noting the deplorable occurrence. The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain them, are these :

Mr. Donald Mackay was drowned in the Beas River, a little below the city of Mundi, on the 21st ultimo. He was on his way from Mundi to Nadown, travelling on mussacks, and had two cots, one for himself and the other for his chuprassie who accompanied him. He came to a dangerous part of the river, and the drays or boatmen were afraid to travel with the cots, and the bank on both sides of the river at this place are very precipitous and impassable, so they made the bank and left the cots and chuprassie behind, and took two boatmen and two mussacks, and proceeded to pass the dangerous part of the river with due caution.

As soon as they got into the strong current the boatmen lost all control of the mussacks; they capsized, and the two boatmen and Mr. Donald Mackay were carried down the river. The two boatmen or drays, who remained with the chuprassie on the bank, rescued their own two countrymen, made no attempt to save Mr. Mackay, who was swept away with the current, though a fair swimmer, and drowned. The four boatmen have since disappeared, and nothing has been heard of them. His brother, who is in the Forest Department at Nadown, is in great distress, and is anxious that an enquiry be made. It would appear that there was great neglect on the part of the police authorities, as no search was made by them to try and recover the body. As soon as the deceased's brother found that no search was being made for the body, he reported the matter to Captain Duff, the Deputy Conservator of the Beas Division, and who fortunately was on the spot at the time. Captain Duff engaged all the drays he could get and sent them up to search for the body, offering a handsome reward to any one that would bring the body in. Captain Duff deserves great praise for his kindness and attention in doing everything that could be done. The body has not yet been found.

Mr. Donald Mackay was quite a young man, being only 25 years of age. He was quiet and unobtrusive in character, well-known, and esteemed by every one. His death has cast quite a gloom over his numerous acquaintances throughout the northern valleys of the Punjab.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Dec. 6.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th Dec., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 10th Dec., 3-5 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th Dec., 2-3 P.M.; via Turkey, 10th Dec., 6-27 P.M.; America via Russia, 10th Dec., 10-20 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—11TH DEC. 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 10th Dec., 3-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 40 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 10th Dec., 2-3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 hours 37 minutes.

Via Turkey, 10th Dec., 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 20 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 10th Dec., 5-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 12 hours 11 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th Dec. is as follows :—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	6 19	0 18
,,	Calcutta	6 49	0 41
,,	Galle	one message in 17	1

THE AMEER AND THE PRESS.

THE Armenian Christians who had been imprisoned by the Ameer of Cabul on suspicion of furnishing news to us, were released on the 24th of November.

One of these Armenians had been baptized and educated in the Peshawur Church Mission, and we believe the Rev. Mr. Hughes of that Mission wrote to Sirdar Mahomed Hossain Khan, the Governor of Cabul, on behalf of this young man and his relatives. The Sirdar having partaken of this missionary's hospitality when a refugee with his brother Aslam Khan at Peshawur in 1867, interceded for the Armenians and succeeded in obtaining their release. His Highness at the same time offered Surwurdeen, the Armenian student, a situation, which he declined.

The correspondent who gives us this information, and writes direct from Cabul, states that the Ameer said in Durbar that there were so many "lies" written in the Indian papers about him, that he should not have taken any notice of the remarks in the *Delhi* but that he believed its correspondent was a friend of Abdur Rahman.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 8.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE SCOTCH IN INDIA.—A "Highlander" laments in the *Daily Examiner* that though Scotchmen attend the St. Andrew's dinner, they are inclined, in India, to neglect attending Kirk. This is really very shocking, and the only way that we can see to mend it is by having the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General. He and his wife would soon make the Kirk as fashionable as the St. Andrew's dinner.—*Friend of India.*

THE CONVICT TURNBULL.—It will be remembered that some six months ago a sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment and ten thousand rupees fine was passed upon this man by the acting Session Judge of Tellicherry, for breach of trust while employed as an overseer in the Forest Department. Against this sentence the prisoner appealed, and it has now been reduced by the High Court to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years.—*Madras Paper.*

DEADLY SNAKES.—Dr. Fayrer, C.S.I., has, we are glad to observe, resumed his interesting experiments with the deadly snakes of India. The last paper in which results are given introduces us to two new enemies—the grass-green Trimeasuri and the Echis. The first of these are semi-arboreal, but bring forth their young or lay their eggs (for it is still undecided whether they are oviparous or viviparous), and from their colour, are therefore more dangerous than the actual strength of their venom would justify. The *Echis Carionatus* is, we are told, a beautiful little viper, and apparently very fierce, for it hissed loudly when disturbed, and drew back its head in the attitude to strike. Nor was the menace without meaning, for a fowl bitten by it died in four minutes, and a dog in ten hours. The specimen experimented with was received by Dr. Fayrer from the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.—*Pioneer.*

THE CASE OF MR. NEWTON, BARRISTER.—In the Allahabad High Court yesterday (Dec. 8), Mr. Jardine applied, on behalf of Mr. Newton, for a certificate that his case was a fit one for an appeal to the Privy Council. He contended that in a matter so important as the suspension of an advocate from practice for five years, and involving questions on which different tribunals might reasonably differ, both as to the decision and as to the sentence, an appeal should be allowed without showing special grounds. Mr. Justice Turner on behalf of the Court refused the application. He had no doubt as to the merits of the case, and no objections on points of law were raised. The mere importance of the case to the party concerned is not of itself any ground for considering the case a fit one for appeal. Mr. Newton might apply to the Privy Council specially for leave to appeal.—*Pioneer.*

MR. H. RIVETT-CARNAC has come under the displeasure of the *Englishman* in common with every one under the sun save the Bengal civilians. We do not share Mr. Rivett-Carnac's views as to the omnipotence of cotton in promoting the country's welfare, nor are we enthusiastic about the Great Exhibition. Yet we do the Cotton Commissioner the credit to say that he thoroughly believes in both, and acts accordingly. It is as true that Mr. Rivett-Carnac was at Simla a few months back as that he is in Calcutta now. But if memory serves us rightly, he did not quit his post in the plains until the rains set in, and he could be of use on the spot no longer; while the object of his present visit to Calcutta, in furtherance of his duties as Secretary to the Indian Branch of the Exhibition, has been notified by the Calcutta papers already. Should the Cotton Commissioner commence his annual tour through the cotton districts during next month, he will be past praying for.—*Pioneer*, Dec. 10.

WILD BEASTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—From a statement furnished by the Inspector General of Police, we learn that three hundred and eleven persons were killed by wild beasts in this presidency during the year 1869. Of these, 242 were males and sixty-nine were females. The largest number of deaths occurred in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Jeypore, Godavery, Kurnool, Coimbatore, and South Canara. No information is available from North Arcot. The following particulars regarding a man-eating tigress, in the Coimbatore district, will be interesting as an illustration of the effect produced by the ravages of a single animal. This tigress had lived on the Kongrapolliem and other villages for several years, and, during the time that she haunted this locality, had killed 140 people. Since the 1st January 1867, thirty-nine males and seven females were registered by the magistracy and police as having been killed by this tigress, and there were doubtless other victims, such as solitary travellers, whose deaths were unknown. A good deal of land lay uncultivated at the foot of the hills through fear of this ferocious beast, and the villagers were afraid to cut wood in the jungles except in large bodies. Latterly, they gave up the jungles to her entirely, for, when they were going once with a procession of bandies to get firewood, the tigress made a dash and carried off a bandyman from the midst of the line. Several attempts were made to poison the tigress, but without effect. She would not eat and so escaped, although two of her cubs were killed by poison. During the month of July 1870, the tigress killed and carried off five men. One of these men was a grain-carrier, whose companions got up trees and were too frightened to help him, although they heard his cries for fifteen minutes after the tigress had carried him into the jungle. Major Davies, the Superintendent of Police, went after this beast, accompanied by Messrs. Webster and Irvine, Captain Norie and Police Inspector Mr. Chatelier. After much patient tracking, Major Davies caught sight of the tigress on a hill-side at twenty yards distance and shot her through the heart with a single ball. "Thus perished," says Major Hearn, "this terrible brute, to the great joy of the villagers, who paraded their dead enemy on a car through the streets with music, and gave a nautch in honour of their gallant deliverer." No one has been killed near Kongrapolliem since the death of the tigress. —*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 7.

A PRIVATE letter from Paris, referred to in the *Independance Belge*, states that some physicians and physicians, among whom is M. Maurat, Professor of Chymistry at the Lycée, St. Louis, have invented a new system of telegraphy. M. Maurat is about to leave Paris shortly by balloon, and expects afterwards, when in the provinces, to be able to place himself in permanent communication with his colleagues in the capital without experiencing any interruption from the Prussians.

IT is stated that M. Jules Simon, the Minister of Public Instruction in Paris, has announced his intention to invite designs for a statue to be erected to the memory of M. Baudin, a former representative of the Department of the Ain, who was killed in December, 1851. A subscription was raised about 18 months since for the purpose, and the accumulated funds, which have hitherto been lying at a banker's, are to be applied to the purpose for which they were contributed.

A SANITARIUM FOR CALCUTTA.

(*Englishman*, Dec. 8.)

DURING the late Hindoo holidays, Dr. Palmer, accompanied by Captain Murray, Assistant Surveyor General, and Mr. V. Ball, of the Geological Survey, went in search of a suitable locality for a Marine Sanitarium for Calcutta, that should be easily accessible by people of comparatively small means, and to whom time also might be an object. Dr. Palmer, in opposition to Dr. Baillie and Dr. Woodford, is clearly opposed to the Midnapore sea-board from Beercool to Chandpore; and if he visited that district during, or immediately after, the rains, it is not surprising that he should have arrived at an adverse decision. However, it is not to ourselves a matter of the slightest importance whether the site of the future watering place is on this or on the other side of False Point. Let it be shown that Barwar is the most eligible landing-place, and the neighbouring hill Mahendra the most healthy upland within an easy distance from Calcutta, and we shall be among the first to vote for the adoption of these new candidates for public favour. There has been quite enough of writing and talking, and it is really almost time that definite action should be taken in the matter, if at least there is any intention of passing beyond the region of discussion.

Dr. Palmer certainly makes out a strong case in support of both Barwar and Mahendra. He is probably right in his objections to Darjeeling as being too far off for invalids, and too expensive in every way for the larger portion of the Calcutta community. Neither are the hills altogether suitable for children, while for many forms of disease they lead, like glory, to the grave. "For the great majority of cases calling for a temporary removal from Calcutta and Lower Bengal," Dr. Palmer is fully justified in saying that "a sea-trip is the most desirable." "A trip to the Sand-Heads in a tug steamer," he goes on to say, "has hitherto been our first and immediate resource; of late years we have the Arracan Coast, and the Andamans offering the advantages of a sea-trip, and the good which usually results from these trips is generally admitted; but there is difficulty in finding accommodation on arrival at any of these places." It is therefore proposed to proceed by the fine steamers belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company to Barwar, a port lying to the south of False Point, and some twenty-four hours' run from the Sand-Heads. A dozen or thirteen miles inland from Barwar rises the bill of Mahendra, to a height of 5,000 feet, "with a temperature some 20 degrees lower than that of the plains, with ample building site, sufficient water-supply, and fairly free from jungle."

One great advantage is the cheapness of the journey from Calcutta, which Dr. Palmer estimates at Rs. 60 to the summit of the hill. Bungalows, however, have yet to be built, so that Barwar, after all, is not in that respect preferable to the places rejected by Dr. Palmer on the ground of want of accommodation. Then, again, it is admitted that the range of hills to which Mahendra belongs is unhealthy for Europeans, but then no one appears yet to have resided at the higher elevations. It will thus be seen that, whatever be the drawbacks to this locality, there is a good deal to recommend it; and we sincerely trust that another cold season will not be allowed to pass over without active steps being taken to establish a Marine Sanitarium for the benefit of our European soldiery, of the less affluent section of the inhabitants of Calcutta, and of the children of all classes, rich as well as poor.

UTILIZATION OF THE STALKS OF THE COTTON PLANT.

AT a late meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society in Calcutta the following letter from Dr. R. F. Thompson, Civil Surgeon, to the address of the Magistrate of Hooghly, was read. The letter, with the specimens of fibre and gunny-cloth therein alluded to, have been forwarded to the society by the Commissioner of Burdwan for an opinion as to their value and quality :—

"I have the honour to bring to your notice a new branch of industry that may be opened to India, which has hitherto remained unknown, and of material importance to mercantile enterprise; I therefore trust it will be deemed of sufficient interest to warrant my troubling you with this communication.

"It is now some years ago I brought to the notice of the Agricultural Society of India, through its President, the value and quality of the fibre prepared from the stalks of the cotton plant, obtainable by the crude and simple process used by the natives themselves in the manufacture of jute, and not needing costly machinery for its preparation.

"As I have been able to collect some cotton stalks, I have taken up the matter once more.

"I have now the honour to forward for your inspection specimens of the fibre and gunny-cloth made in the jail. To my mind the cloth, in its texture and durability, is equal to the best cloth manufactured from fine jute, obtainable at the bazaar from the jail manufactures at six rupees per maund.

"I append herewith an extract from my letter to Mr. A. Grote, late President of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India :—

"'You are aware that I have been trying to secure for you a quantity of *Gossypium* fibre. I have now been promised some from two or three parties. I have the pleasure to enclose a small sample of this, prepared badly, but sufficient to show its quality. I know that you are, and have been for years, greatly interested in the new productions of India, and therefore I make no hesitation in laying this matter, of no little moment, before you. At Dharwar, in the Bombay Presidency, no less than 378,000 acres of land is under cultivation at one time for cotton alone. I find that after the cotton is collected, the shrub, which is annually destroyed, yields a good serviceable fibre, sufficiently strong to pack that very cotton in. By throwing it away there is an annual loss of Rs. 22,68,000, at the very lowest calculation, viz :—

3,78,000 acres under cultivation.
3

11,34,000 beegahs.
Yield 2 maunds to each begah.

Total 22,68,000 maunds

"'Each beegah will yield more than two maunds: value this at the lowest calculation—one rupee per maund, the loss is 22 lakhs and sixty-eight thousand rupees. The shrub in its manufacture wants steeping.'

"I believe the cotton stalks are burnt at the end of the season for manuring the soil. It will not interfere in securing that object after removing the fibre, as the sticks can still be used as fuel. To meet the expense of extracting the fibre, a deduction of one and a-half lakh of rupees may be put aside for that purpose, leaving still an immense sum to the credit of the cultivators.

"Since my letter to the President, the cultivation of cotton in India has increased tenfold, and immense sums are actually wasted in not utilizing the fibre.

"The fibre when cleaned has a fine glossy appearance and I have no hesitation in believing it will readily find a market in Manchester, if properly introduced to the notice of the manufacturers, inasmuch as many valuable fabrics can be manufactured from the fibre.

"My object in addressing you on the subject is, that you will be good enough to submit this communication, with its accompaniments, to the Commissioner of the Division, in order, if he thinks the subject is of any value, to draw the attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chambers of Commerce of the different Presidencies to it. If the latter bodies deem it of any mercantile value, I shall be prepared to enter more fully into the nature and mode of obtaining the best fibre from this plant. In the meantime, as I conceive the matter of some interest, you will pardon me if I urge your serious and earnest attention to the subject."

The Secretary mentioned that this subject was first brought to the society's notice by Dr. Thompson in April, 1863, when he was requested to forward a larger sample of this *Gossypium* fibre, and further information as to the yield per beegah and cost of production; and a second time, through Mr. Grote (as quoted in his letter), in September, 1867. The question of utilizing this fibre had never, that he was aware of, been previously submitted to this society, though it had attracted some little attention in the United States, as a reference to the Patent Office Reports for 1854 and 1859, in the Agricultural Department, would show. The following extract of a paper by Mr. G. C. Shaeffer, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, bears especially on this point :—

"Before I conclude, another matter of some interest in the same connection may be noticed; it is well known that in all parts of the world the *bast liber*, or inner bark, of the malvaceous plants yields a useful fibre of various degrees of fineness. There was no reason why this should not be true of the cotton plant, and it seemed rather remarkable that no notice of such an use of its bark had ever been made.

"At the close of the season, I made this matter the special subject of examination. I found the cells forming for the fibre rather coarse, much more so than those of the species of *Hibiscus* and kindred plants which, in the Sandwich Islands, yield a very fine and durable fibre; still the cells of the cotton bark fibre may not always be as coarse as in the plants examined by me.

"There is, however, another bar to their being extensively used; the wood of the cotton plant is tolerably hard, and the separation of its fibres by mechanical means is not so easy as in the case of other fibrous plants, such as hemp, in which the wood-cells are short, relatively small in number, and easily separable from each other, and from the bast cells.

"Again. If the plant is left to mature for the purpose of getting the cotton, the bark fibre becomes by prolonged exposure, so much stained that it cannot be easily bleached, or at least not without injury to its strength.

"Still, in the present scarcity of paper-making material, it may be well to look to the bark of the cotton plant as a partial supply for the commoner kinds of paper. Fermentation or any of the known methods of separating the wood might be employed; except where labour is very cheap, stripping by hand could hardly be thought of as a profitable method."

Read the following report from a section of the Fibre Committee on Dr. Thompson's samples :—

Mr. H. Knowles.—"I have examined the fibre from the cotton stalks, and consider it equal to a middling quality of jute. It has neither the colour nor the strength of *fine* jute. The gunny made from it is similar to a cloth that could be made out of jute, valued to-day (18th November) at about Rs. 4-8 per maund."

Mr. S. H. Robinson—"I would rank this fibre with very low quality jute, as it seems very deficient in strength and colour. Still it should be useful for some of the purposes inferior jute is put to."

Resolved—That a copy of the above report be furnished to the Commissioner of Burdwan.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

THE following is a complete translation of the Circular Note of Prince Gortschakoff :—

"ZARSKOE SELO, Oct. 31.

"Successive alterations in the Treaties considered as the foundation of the European balance of power have rendered it necessary for the Imperial Cabinet to inquire how far the political position of Russia has been and ought to be modified by these changes. Among the Treaties alluded to, that which touches Russia more nearly than any other is the compact of March 30, 1856. The special convention between the two States bordering on the Black Sea, which forms an appendix to this Treaty, obliges Russia to confine her naval forces to a *minimum*; at the same time this Treaty establishes the principle of the neutralization of the Black Sea. By laying down this principle the signatary Powers intended to remove the very possibility of a conflict between the Powers bordering on the Black Sea, or between either of them and the Maritime Powers. This arrangement was intended to increase the number of the territories which have been accorded the benefit of neutrality by common consent, and thus protect Russia herself from the danger of attack. A 15 years' experience has proved that this principle, on which the safety of the South Russian frontiers exclusively depends, is no more than a theory. In reality, while Russia disarmed in the Black Sea, and, by a declaration contained in the minutes of the Conference, likewise loyally deprived herself of the possibility of taking measures for an effectual maritime defence in the adjoining seas and ports, Turkey preserved her privilege of having an unlimited number of men-of-war in the Archipelago and the Straits, while France and England were also at liberty to assemble their squadrons in the Mediterranean. Again, under the Treaty in question, the war flag of all nations is formally and perpetually prohibited entry into the Black Sea, but the so-called Straits Treaty closes the Straits only in time of peace to men-of-war. Owing to this inconsistency, the shores of the Russian Empire are exposed to attack even from less powerful States if they have some naval forces at their disposal. All that Russia could oppose to them would be some ships of small size. The Treaty of March 30 has, moreover, been modified by some of those infringements to which most European transactions have been latterly exposed, and in face of which it would be difficult to maintain that the written law, founded upon the respect for Treaties as the basis of public right and the rule governing the relations between States, retains the moral validity which it may have possessed at other times. We have witnessed the Principalities, Moldavia and Wallachia, whose position had, under the guarantee of the Great Powers, been defined in the Treaty of Peace and the appended Protocols, accomplish a series of revolutions, which are equally at variance with the letter and spirit of these transactions, arrangements which first lead to their re-union, and subsequently to the installation of a foreign Prince. These facts have obtained the sanction of the Porte and the consent of the Great Powers—or, at any rate, the latter have not thought it necessary to enforce their objection. The representative of Russia was the only one who raised his voice to remind the Cabinets that by this tolerance they were departing from distinct Treaty engagements. No doubt, if these concessions to one of the Christian nationalities of the East had proceeded from a general agreement between the Cabinets and the Porte, and if they had been based upon a principle alike applicable to all the Christian populations of Turkey, they would have been applauded by the Imperial Cabinet; but they were exclusive. The Imperial Cabinet could not but be surprised at seeing a most essential stipulation of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, violated with impunity but a few years after the conclusion of the said compact, and this at a moment when the representatives of the Great Powers, on whose collective authority the East relied for peace, were again assembled in Conference at Paris. But this infraction was not the only one. Repeatedly, and under various pretexts, foreign men-of-war have been suffered to enter the Straits, and whole squadrons, whose presence in those waters was inconsistent with their unconditional neutralization, admitted to the Black Sea. While all the guarantees contained in the Treaty, and more especially those for the effective neutralization of the Black Sea, were thus being gradually invalidated, the adoption of ironclad vessels, a craft unknown and unforeseen in 1856, increased the danger menacing Russia in the event of war. She was now more unable than ever to encounter an enemy in the Black Sea. Under these circumstances, His Majesty could not but ask himself what are the rights and duties accruing to Russia from this modification of the general situation and the disregard shown to engagements which, although conceived in a spirit of distrust and levelled at herself, she has invariably and most conscientiously obeyed. After maturely considering this question, His Imperial Majesty arrived at the following conclusions, which you are instructed to bring to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited. Our illustrious master cannot admit, *de jure*, that Treaties, violated in several of their general and essential clauses, should remain binding in other clauses directly affecting the interests of his Empire. Nor can His Imperial Majesty admit, *de facto*, that Russia should rely for safety on a fiction which has not stood the test of time, and that she should allow her safety to be imperilled by herself respecting a Treaty partly set aside by others. Confiding in the equitable sentiments of the Powers who have signed the Treaty of 1856, as well as in their consciousness of their own dignity, the Emperor commands you to declare that His Imperial Majesty cannot any longer hold himself bound by those stipulations of the Treaty of March 30, 1856, which restrict the exercise of his sovereign rights in the Black Sea; that His Imperial Majesty deems himself both entitled and obliged to announce to His Majesty the Sultan that he will no longer regard as valid the special and additional convention appended to the said Treaty, the latter of which fixes the number and size of the men-of-war, which the two Powers bordering on the Black Sea shall keep in that sea; that His Majesty loyally informs of this the Powers who have signed and guaranteed the more comprehensive Treaty, and integral part of which is the convention in question; and that His Majesty restores to the Sultan the full exercise of his sovereign rights in this respect, reclaiming the like full exercise of the same rights for himself. In acquitting yourself of this duty, you will take care to point out that the only object of our illustrious master in this step is to protect the safety and dignity of his Empire. His Imperial Majesty has no wish to revive the Eastern Question. His Imperial Majesty sincerely desires to contribute towards the continuance and consolidation of peace in the East as well as everywhere else. His Imperial Majesty fully adheres to his consent to the general principles of the Treaty of 1856, which have fixed the position of Turkey in the European system. His Imperial Majesty is ready to enter into an understanding with the Powers who have signed that transaction, for the purpose either of confirming its general stipulations, or of renewing them, or of replacing them by some other equitable arrangement, calculated to secure the quiet of the East and the balance of power in Europe. His Imperial Majesty is convinced that peace and the balance of power will receive a fresh guarantee, if they are based upon a more just and solid foundation than one involving a state of things which no great Power can accept as the normal condition of its existence.

"You are requested to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and leave him a copy. —I avail myself, &c., "GORTSCHAKOFF."

LORD GRANVILLE'S ANSWER.

THE following is the answer returned by Lord Granville to the Russian Circular :—

"EARL GRANVILLE TO SIR A. BUCHANAN.

"Foreign Office, Nov. 10, 1870.

"Sir,—Baron Brunnow made to me yesterday the communication respecting the Convention between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan limiting their naval forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon.

"In my despatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between us, and I now propose to observe upon Prince Gortschakoff's despatches of the 19th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador on that occasion.

"Prince Gortschakoff declares, on the part of His Imperial Majesty, that the Treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in the case of the Principalities, against the explicit protest of his representative, and that, in consequence of these infractions, Russia is entitled to renounce those stipulations of the Treaty which directly touch her interests.

"It is then announced that she will no longer be bound by the Treaties which restrict her rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea.

"We have here an allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are at variance with certain stipulations of the Treaty, and the assumption is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of those facts, is entitled to release herself from certain other stipulations of that instrument.

"This assumption is limited in its practical application to some of the provisions of the Treaty, but the assumption of a right to renounce any one of its terms involves the assumption of a right to renounce the whole.

"This statement is wholly independent of the reasonableness or unreasonableness, on its own merits, of the desire of Russia to be released from the observation of the stipulations of the Treaty of 1856 respecting the Black Sea.

"For the question is, in whose hand lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations?

"It has always been held that that right belongs only to the Governments who have been parties to the original instrument.

"The despatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to assume that any one of the Powers who have signed the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place which in its opinion are at variance with the provisions of the Treaty; and, although this view is not shared nor admitted by the consignatory Powers, may found upon that allegation, not a request to those Governments for the consideration of the case, but an announcement to them that it has emancipated itself, or holds itself emancipated, from any stipulations of the Treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet is quite evident that the effect of such doctrine, and of any proceeding which, with or without avowal, is founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficacy of Treaties under the discretionary control of each one of the Powers who may have signed them; the result of which would be the entire destruction of Treaties in their essence. For whereas their whole object is to bind Powers to one another, and for this purpose each one of the parties surrenders a portion of its free agency, by the doctrine and proceeding now in question, one of the parties in its separate and individual capacity bring back the entire subject into its own control, and remains bound only to itself.

"Accordingly, Prince Gortschakoff has announced in these despatches the intention of Russia to continue to observe certain of the provisions of the Treaty. However satisfactory this may be in itself, it is obviously an expression of the free will of that Power which it might at any time alter or withdraw; and in this it is thus open to the same objections as the other portions of the communications, because it implies the right of Russia to annul the Treaty on the ground of allegations of which she constitutes herself the only judge.

"The question therefore arises, not whether any desire expressed by Russia ought to be carefully examined in a friendly spirit by the consignatory Powers, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that, by her own act, without any consent from them, she has released herself from a solemn covenant.

"I need scarcely say that Her Majesty's Government have received this communication with deep regret, because it opens a discussion which might unsettle the cordial understanding it has been their earnest endeavour to maintain with the Russian Empire; and for the above-mentioned reasons it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government to give any sanction, on their part, to the course announced by Prince Gortschakoff.

"If, instead of such a declaration, the Russian Government had addressed Her Majesty's Government and the other Powers who are parties to the treaty of 1856, and had proposed for consideration with them whether anything has occurred which could be held to amount to an infraction of the treaty, or whether there is anything in the terms which, from altered circumstances, presses with undue severity upon Russia, or which, in the course of events, had become unnecessary for the due protection of Turkey, Her Majesty's Government would not have refused to examine the question in concert with the co-signatories to the Treaty. Whatever might have been the result of such communications, a risk of future complications and a very dangerous precedent as to the validity of international obligations would have been avoided.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) "GRANVILLE.

"P.S.—You will read and give a copy of this despatch to Prince Gortschakoff."

THE LONDON PAPERS OF NOV. 18TH ON THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

THE *Times* remarks that if the drift of Prince Gortschakoff's Note is to go back to the pretensions which seemed to be abandoned after the fall of Sebastopol—if Russia's aim is the destruction of the Ottoman Empire and the absorption on her part of the Danubian Principalities and the Straits, there is no doubt that all Europe must, in self-defence, combine against Russia. Dynastic sympathies and mutual obligations would be of no avail. Whoever might happen to be on Russia's side at the outset could scarcely fail to turn against her in the end. Russia in possession of the Straits involves a question vital to us. The Western Powers, which, in 1856, compelled Russia to sue for peace, were lawfully entitled to exact material guarantees. They might, for instance, have kept Sebastopol, and turned it into another Gibraltar for Turkey's benefit or for their own. But they preferred diplomatic, or, so to say, moral securities. They admitted Russia to bail, and thereby they tempted her to break bonds, and in some manner afforded her the pretext so to do. Many days will not elapse before we shall be made acquainted with the real aim of Russia's move, and the quarter on which she may rely for support. The transport of joy with which the prospect of an eventual Eastern quarrel has been hailed in France may be easily understood, but Russia may be sure that she will not be allowed to add to the present serious complication with impunity. In the event of her having any just grievance, let her come into court. But she will never be allowed to take the law into her own hands. Indeed, the mere attempt to do this has thrown almost insurmountable obstacles in her way. As things stand now Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

The *Daily News* says that though the action of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg may bring trouble to Europe, it is quite as likely to be the cause of signal disaster to Russia herself. Russia a few days ago stood well in the opinion of the world. The old jealousy of Western Europe had almost entirely died away. If a fortnight ago England could have been polled on the policy of the Crimean war, and a retrospective plébiscite taken, the statesmanship of that period would probably have been condemned. Wars for the preservation of the balance of power, for restricting the growth of a strong State, and invigorating the infirmity of a weak one, are felt to be out of date. The anti-Russian feeling in England, dying away under the influence of new ideas of policy, was fast becoming an obsolete prejudice, when the action of the Imperial Government has suddenly revived it in more than its wonted strength. The circular of Prince Gortschakoff forces upon those who hoped and wished for better things the doubt whether after all the great semi-Asiatic Power which occupies Eastern Europe really belongs to our international system, as acknowledging the common obligations of Christian and civilized nations. The particular provisions of a treaty cannot be discussed on the mere announcement that one of the parties to it finds it inconvenient to be bound by them any longer. The question of reconsidering them cannot even be entertained on such an invitation.

The *Post*, referring to the statement that Turkey has sent an "energetic reply" to Russia, and is resolved upon a determined resistance, says there could have been no doubt on that point. Turkey has well foreseen what was to come. And she is fully prepared for the contest. As a matter of official formality the Sultan will now call upon the guarantors of the Treaty to perform their part. But in point of fact this is unnecessary. The action of Russia amounts to a breaking of the Treaty. The co-signataries, who are not in league with Russia, have only to devise how best they may co-operate for the protection of Turkey and for the punishment of the deliberate breaker of the Treaty. The measures to be taken by them cannot be too prompt, too decisive, too energetic, or too comprehensive. Speculation as to what course Russia may now think fit to propose or to adopt are beside the question. Even if Russia offered to retract, it does not necessarily follow that the retractation would be accepted. It is plain enough that in some respects, and from a certain point of view, the exact time selected for repudiating the Treaty was inopportune. Russia prevented Austria from throwing her 400,000 men into the scale against Prussia. For such a service Russia not unnaturally will expect some adequate return. But if Prussia, her hands being full for the moment, should intimate that the resistance of France, though futile, was very perplexing, and that at a future time she would be prepared to reciprocate the kindness received and not forgotten, then it might occur to Russia to temporise and negotiate in "the conciliatory spirit" in which it is said her note to the Porte is drawn up. But her co-signitaries are not to be caught by such chaff. Prussia should be called upon to say she will not take part with Russia. She might propose to herself to finish her business in France and then to assist Russia. This point should be made plain past all possibility of mistake. If Prussia harbours the idea of siding Russia, Italian troops should soon be marching over the Alps.

The *Telegraph* does not think it possible that Russia has deceived herself with the foolish notion of being allowed to "walk over the course" to Constantinople. The explanation of her extraordinary conduct, the *Telegraph* believes, must be sought in a brain more subtle in invention and more fertile in resources than that of Prince Gortschakoff. Count Bismarck is at this moment face to face with a problem which, it is plain, he never contemplated, and which even his resolution and sagacity may find it hard to solve. The case of France, it must be owned, seems desperate; but that of Prussia, on the other hand, is by no means free from danger. It is not possible that Count Bismarck might even prefer the certainty of solid securities to the doubtful gain of two implacable provinces? The cry, however, for Alsace and Lorraine has become so loud and vehement in Germany that even the Chancellor himself might now be unable to insist on silence. Suppose, however, the Great Powers, who have hitherto remained neutral, to arm in hostile array, Count Bismarck would easily persuade his countrymen of the danger that must ensue to the Fatherland from extending the area of warlike operations. From a new point of view Count Bismarck might step out among the nations in the character of peace-maker, and as the advocate of a European Congress. An armistice between Prussia and France, with a general Congress for its basis would be pretty sure to prepare for a peace built on a firmer foundation than any that the Germans can extort at the point of the sword.

The *Standard* admits that, allowing for the influences of the modern school of British diplomacy, Lord Granville's answer, so far as it goes, is tolerably satisfactory. There was, indeed, no other course open to the British Government but to meet this unprovoked and insolent aggression on the part of Russia by a clear and energetic protest. For the sake of peace itself, it is absolutely necessary that there should be no mistake this time as to the policy of England. At present the chief source of danger undoubtedly is lest, by our mild and pleasant manner of speaking, we may lead the continental Powers to believe that England means never more to take up arms in any cause. We shall be fortunate if Lord Granville's note succeeds in removing this universally prevalent impression from the European mind, otherwise there is no chance of our escaping war. Already the affair has advanced so far that the prospects of wiser counsels prevailing in Russia seem to be almost hopeless. To recede from her present position is for Russia to incur all the damage and disgrace of an open defeat. To hold to the terms of her challenge means war immediate and direct. The danger is, at least, sufficiently near to warrant England in getting her arms in order in preparation for the worst event.

PRUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

[BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES," WRITING ON NOVEMBER 15.]

RUSSIA'S desire for a revision of the Paris Treaty of 1856 has taken no one by surprise. Ever since the beginning of the war it was hinted at by her diplomatists, until their whispers became sufficiently audible to be re-echoed in my telegrams six weeks ago. It is not thought here that the matter will give rise to any very serious complication. What Russia is anxious to secure is not the repeal of the entire treaty, but only the cancelling of the clause which prevents her having more than six small men-of-war in the Euxine. This is a clause which it required the combined action of six Powers to force upon the Czar, and which it will be difficult to maintain when Europe is no longer agreed on the subject. At this moment Prussia and France being otherwise engaged are powerless to interfere in the East. Prussia, moreover, is indebted to Russia for keeping Austria in check at the beginning of the present campaign, when the latter was making ready for a descent upon the Silesian plains. It will be remembered that two Prussian *corps d'armée* were kept on the banks of the Oder till after the battle of Woerth; they only left for France when, seeing how the game went, the Czar made up his mind to befriend this Government, and plainly cautioned the Vienna Cabinet against taking Prussia in the rear. With this obligation so recently conferred upon her, Prussia, even if she could, would not be likely to stay Russia's arm.

Prussia is indeed aware that the Russians, partly from a natural dislike to the Germans, and partly because they do not relish the idea of having so very formidable a neighbour, have strongly sympathized with the French in the present campaign, and will probably vent their spite against her at no very distant date. Prussia, therefore, has no interest in strengthening the Russians, and will certainly not be directly instrumental in helping them to acquire a more influential position than they already enjoy. Yet, as the Czar has thought it expedient to support her in the present emergency, she may be expected so far to reciprocate the favour as to oblige him in turn by a *laissez aller* policy in the East. As regards Austria, it is obvious from the above that by preparing to avenge her dynastic susceptibilities upon Prussia four months ago she has rendered it very difficult for her to vindicate her real interests against Russia now. Had she not in July committed the indiscretion of giving Russia an opportunity of obliging Prussia she might to-day be able to count upon the latter's assistance against the former. As it is, the combined military and aristocratic parties at Vienna succeeded in making the Emperor arm for the impossible task of recovering his position in Germany, and by this pursuit of a phantom paved the way for substantial changes in the East. However, it is quite true that Austria is strong enough by herself to intercede in behalf of Turkey. She has a numerous and well-equipped army, a strong array of fortresses, and in the event of a conflict on the Lower Danube might, perhaps, not be wanting in funds; but as nearly every second man in her army is a Sclavonian, there would, at the present height of the nationality movement, be no small courage needed for her to face the Russian hosts. It was, probably, owing to considerations like these that Count Beust, in 1867, of his own accord intimated to Russia a willingness to move for the revision of the treaty now under discussion, provided Russia would assist his then policy in Germany. If he acted thus when he thought he had France at his back, the world is perhaps not far wrong in looking forward to as conciliatory a conduct on his part at this extraordinary juncture. Of England our politicians profess to believe that her interest in the preservation of the Oriental *status quo* being much less pronounced than it was she will not oppose a modification in the existing arrangements, provided it is properly solicited and requited by the Power benefited. The decision, then, mainly rests with Turkey. It took her nearly two years to put down the Cretans—will she court the creation of half-a-dozen Cretes nearer home? It is not likely. For these reasons both the political and commercial world of Germany are pretty well convinced that the untoward incident that has arisen will pass over without further complicating Continental affairs. The German exchangers, disquieted for a day or two, have quickly recovered their balance, and already look upon the matter as a dark spot erased.

THE BEGINNING OF BOREDOM.—The Princess Louise, with the express consent of Her Majesty the Queen, has accepted the dedication of Mr. Robert Buchanan's work on the Highlands, and the book will appear immediately, under the title of "Hebrides and the Land of Lorne."

IN spite of the remonstrances of the local authorities, the German order, requiring an influential inhabitant to accompany the stoker on, at least, the first train which runs in the day, is being carried into effect. At Nancy the first hostage was M. Leclair, President of the Court of Appeal. On another occasion Procureur-General Isard was "invited" to make an involuntary journey. Escorted by two Prussian gendarmes, he had at 5 p.m. to mount the tender and travel to Luneville, where his colleague in that town took his place. The President of the Chamber of Commerce, a Judge, and a barrister have also occupied the post of danger.

THERE exists at the [illegible] in Paris two private companies form[illegible] postal service. The direct[illegible] companies was until lately the well-[illegible] but, he having resigned, two other a[illegible] have become the manag[illegible] company is under the management [illegible] Godard. A third compa[illegible] conveyance of passengers b[illegible] seems to have been a[illegible] the Paris papers that M[illegible] a balloon of silk with a [illegible] metres, and capable of conv[illegible] for each passenger will be [illegible] had arranged with M. Goda[illegible] ce, a balloon which had b[illegible] aptive ascents. The object w[illegible] eigners to leave Paris, they [illegible] oney for the opportunity. All [illegible] paid, and the passengers [illegible] mismanagement the balloon [illegible] ind, and slipping from the [illegible] by itself and was totally lo[illegible] ng eventually into the hands [illegible]

MR. CARLYLE ON THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—It is probably an amiable trait of human nature, this cheap pity and newspaper lamentation over fallen and afflicted France; but it seems to me a very idle, dangerous, and misguided feeling, as applied to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine by France to her German conquerors, and argues, on the part of England, a most profound ignorance as to the mutual history of France and Germany, and the conduct of France towards that country, for long centuries back. The question for the Germans, in this crisis, is not one of "magnanimity," of "heroic pity and forgiveness to a fallen foe," but of solid prudence and practical consideration what the fallen foe will, in all likelihood, do when once on his feet again. Written on her memory, in a dismally instructive manner, Germany has an experience of 400 years on this point; of which on the English memory, if it ever was recorded there, there is now little or no trace visible.

Does any of us know, for instance, with the least precision, or in fact know at all, the reciprocal procedures, the mutual history, as we call it, of Louis XI. and Kaiser Max? Max in his old age put down, in chivalrous, allegorical, or emblematic style, a wonderful record of these things, the *Weisse König* ("White King," as he called himself; "Red King," or perhaps "Black," being Louis's adumbrative title), adding many fine engravings by the best artist of his time: for the sake of these prints, here and there an English collector may possess a copy of the book; but I doubt if any Englishman has ever read it, or could, for want of other reading on the subject, understand any part of it. Old Louis's quarrel with the Chief of Germany at that time was not unlike this last one of a younger Louis: "You accursed Head of Germany, you have been prospering in the world lately, and I not; have at you, then, with fire and sword!" But it ended more successfully for old Louis and his French than I hope the present quarrel will. The end, at that time, was that opulent, noble Burgundy did not get re-united to her old Teutonic mother, but to France, her grasping step-mother, and remains French to this day.

Max's grandson and successor, Charles V., was hardly luckier than Max in his road-companion and contemporary French king. Francis I., not content with France for a kingdom, began by trying to be elected German Kaiser as well, and never could completely digest his disappointment in that fine enterprise. He smoothed his young face, however, swore eternal friendship with the young Charles who had beaten him; and, a few months after, had egged on the poor little Duke of Bouillon, the Reich's and Charles's vassal, to refuse homage in that quarter, and was in hot war with Charles. The rest of his earthly existence was a perpetual haggle of broken treaties, and ever-recurring war and injury with Charles V.—a series, withal, of intrusive interferences with Germany, and every German trouble that arose, to the worsening and widening of them all, not to the closing or healing of any one. A terrible journey these two had together, and a terrible time they made out for Germany between them, and for France too, though not by any means in a like degree. The exact deserts of his most Christian Majesty Francis I. in covenanting with Sultan Soliman—that is to say, in letting loose the then quasi-infernal roaring-lion of a Turk (*then* in the height of his sanguinary fury and fanaticism, not sunk to *caput mortuum* and a torpid nuisance as now) upon Christendom and the German Empire, I do not pretend to state. It seems to me, no modern imagination can conceive this atrocity of the most Christian king, or how it harassed and haunted with incessant terror the Christian nations for the two centuries ensuing. Richelieu's trade again was twofold: first, what everybody must acknowledge was a great and legitimate one, that of coercing and drilling into obedience to their own Sovereign the vassals of the Crown of France; and secondly, that of plundering, weakening, thwarting, and in all ways tormenting the German Empire. "He protected Protestantism there." Yes, and steadily persecuted his own Huguenots, bombarded his own Rochelle, and in Germany kept up a 30-years' war, cherishing diligently the last embers of it till Germany were burnt to utter ruin; no nation ever nearer absolute ruin than unhappy Germany then was. An unblessed Richelieu for Germany; nor a blessed for France either, if we look to the ulterior issues, and distinguish the solid from the specious in the fortune of nations. No French ruler, not even Napoleon I., was a feller or crueller enemy to Germany, or half so pernicious to it (to its very *soul* as well as to its body); and Germany had done him no injury that I know of, except that of existing beside him.

Of Louis XIV.'s four grand plunderings and incendiarisms of Europe—for no real reason but his own ambition and desire to snatch his neighbour's goods—of all this we of this age have now, if any, an altogether faint and placid remembrance, and our feelings on it differ greatly from those that animated our poor forefathers in the time of William III. and Queen Anne. Of Belleisle and Louis XV.'s fine scheme to cut Germany into four little kingdoms, and have them dance and fence to the piping of Versailles, I do not speak; for to France herself this latter fine scheme brought its own reward; loss of America, loss of India, disgrace and discomfiture in all quarters of the world—Advent, in fine, of the French Revolution, embarcation on the shoreless chaos on which ill-fated France still drifts and tumbles.

The Revolution and Napoleon I., and their treatment of Germany, are still in the memory of men and newspapers; but that was not by any means, as idle men and newspapers seem to think, the first of Germany's sufferings from France; it was the last of a very long series of such—*the last but one*, let us rather say; and hope that *this* now going on as "Siege of Paris," as wide-spread empire of blood-shed, anarchy, delirium, and mendacity, the fruit of France's latest "*marche à Berlin*" may be the last! No nation ever had so bad a neighbour as Germany has had in France for the last 400 years; bad in all manner of ways; insolent, rapacious, insatiable, unappeasable, continually aggressive.

And now, furthermore, in all history there is no insolent, unjust neighbour that ever got so complete, instantaneous, and ignominious a smashing down as France has now got from Germany. Germany, after 400 years of ill-usage, and generally ill-fortune, from that neighbour, has had at last the great happiness to see its enemy fairly down in this manner; and Germany, I do clearly believe, would be a foolish nation not to think of raising up some secure boundary-fence between herself and such a neighbour now that she has the chance.

There is no law of nature that I know of, no Heaven's Act of Parliament, whereby France, alone of terrestrial beings, shall not restore any portion of her plundered goods when the owners they were wrenched from have an opportunity upon them. To nobody, except to France herself for the moment, can it be credible that there is such a law of nature. Alsace and Lorraine were not got, either of them, in so divine a manner as to render that a probability. The cunning of Richelieu, the grandiose long-sword of Louis XIV., these are the only titles of France to those German countries. Richelieu screwed them loose (and, by happy accident, there was a Turenne, as General, got screwed along with them;—Turenne, I think, was mainly German by blood and temper, had not Francis I. egged on his ancestor, the little Duke of Bouillon, in the way we saw, and gradually *made* him French); Louis le Grand, with his Turenne as supreme of modern Generals, managed the rest of the operation, except indeed, I should say, the burning of the Palatinate, from Heidelberg Palace steadily downwards, into blank ruin; which Turenne would not do sufficiently, and which Louis had to get done by another. There was also a good deal of extortionate law practice, what we may fairly call violently sharp Attorneyism, put in use. The great Louis' "*Chambres de Réunion*," Metz Chamber, Brissac Chamber, were once of high infamy, and much complained of here in England, and everywhere else beyond the Rhine. The Grand Louis, except by sublime gesture, ironically polite, made no answer. He styled himself on his very coins (*écu* of 1687, say the medallists), *Excelsus super omnes Gentes Dominus*, but it is certain attorneyism of the worst sort was one of his instruments in this conquest of Alsace. Nay, as to Strasburg, it was not even attorneyism, much less a long-sword, that did the feat; it was a housebreaker's *jemmy* on the part of the *Grand Monarque*. Strasburg was got in time of profound peace by bribing of the magistrates to do treason, on his part, and admit his garrison one night. Nor as to Metz la Pucelle, nor any of these Three Bishoprics, was it force of war that brought them over to France; rather it was force of fraudulent pawnbroking. King Henri II. (year 1552) got these places—Protestants, applying to him in their extreme need—as we may say, in the way of pledge. Henri entered there with banners spread and drums beating, "solely in defence of German liberty, as God shall witness;" did nothing for Protestantism or German liberty (German liberty managing rapidly to help itself in this instance); and then, like a brazen-faced, unjust pawnbroker, refused to give the places back,—had ancient rights over them,—extremely indubitable to him, and could not give them back. And never yet, by any pressure or persuasion, would. The great Charles V., Protestantism itself now supporting, endeavoured, with his utmost energy and to the very cracking of his heart, to compel him, but could not. The present Hohenzollern King, a modest and pacific man in comparison, could and has. I believe it to be perfectly just, rational, and wise that Germany should take these countries home with her from her unexampled campaign, and, by well fortifying her own old *Wasgau* ("Vosges"), Hundsrück (*Dog's-back*), Three Bishoprics, and other military strengths, secure herself in time coming against French visits.

The French complain dreadfully of threatened "loss of honour;" and lamentable bystanders plead earnestly, "Don't dishonour France; leave poor France's honour bright." But will it save the *honour* of France to refuse paying for the glass she has voluntarily broken in her neighbour's windows? The attack upon the windows was her dishonour. Signally disgraceful to any nation was her late assault on Germany; equally signal has been the ignominy of its execution on the part of France. The honour of France can be saved only by the deep repentance of France, and by the serious determination never to do so again—to do the reverse of so for ever henceforth. In that way may the honour of France again gradually brighten to the height of its old splendour, far beyond the *First* Napoleonic, much more the *Third*, or any recent sort, and offer again to our voluntary love and grateful estimation all the fine and graceful qualities Nature has implanted in the French. For the present, I must say, France looks more and more delirious, miserable, blameable, pitiable, and even contemptible. She refuses to see the facts that are lying palpable before her face, and the penalties she has brought upon herself. A France scattered into anarchic ruin, without recognizable head; *head*, or chief, indistinguishable from *feet*, or rabble; Ministers flying up in balloons ballasted with nothing, but outrageous public lies, proclamations of victories that were creatures of the fancy; a Government subsisting altogether on mendacity, willing that horrid bloodshed should continue and increase rather than that *they*, beautiful Republican creatures, should cease to have the guidance of it: I know not when or where there was seen a nation so covering itself with *dis*honour. If, among this multitude of sympathetic bystanders, France have any true friend, his advice to France would be,—To abandon all that, and never to resume it more. France really ought to know that "refuges of lies" were long ago discovered to lead down only to the Gates of Death Eternal, and to be forbidden to all creatures!—that the one hope for France is to recognize the facts which have come to her, and that they came withal by invitation of her own: how she—a mass of gilded, proudly varnished anarchy—has wilfully insulted and defied to mortal duel a neighbour not anarchic, but still in a quietly human, sober, and governed state, and has prospered accordingly. Prospered as an array of sanguinary mountebanks *versus* a Macedonian phalanx must needs do;—and now lies smitten down into hideous wreck and impotence, testifying to gods and men what extent of rottenness, anarchy, and hidden vileness lay in her. That the inexorable fact is, she has left herself without resource or power of resisting the victorious Germans; and that her wisdom will be to take that fact into her astonished mind; to know that howsoever hateful, said fact is inexorable, and will have to be complied with,—the *sooner* at the cheaper rate. It is a hard lesson to vainglorious France; but France, we hope, has still in it veracity and probity enough to accept fact as an evidently adamantine entity, which will not brook resistance without penalty, and is unalterable by the very gods.

The quantity of conscious mendacity that France, official and other, has perpetrated latterly, especially since July last, is something wonderful and fearful. And, alas, perhaps even that is small compared to the self-delusion and *un*conscious mendacity long prevalent among the French; which is of still feller and more poisonous quality, though unrecognized for poison. To me, at times, the mournfulest symptom in France is the figure its "men of genius," its highest literary speakers, who should be prophets and seers to it, make at present, and, indeed, for a generation back have been making. It is evidently their belief that new celestial wisdom is radiating out of France upon all the other overshadowed nations; that France is the new Mount Zion, or the universe; and that all this sad, sordid, semi-delirious, and, in good part, *infernal* stuff which French literature has been preaching to us for the last 50 years is a veritable new Gospel out of Heaven, pregnant with blessedness for all the sons of men. Alas, one does understand that France made her Great Revolution; uttered her tremendous doom's voice against a world of human shams, proclaiming, as with the great Last Trumpet, that shams should be no more. I often call that a celestial-infernal phenomenon—the most memorable in our world for a thousand years; on the whole, a transcendant revolt against the devil and his works (since shams are *all* and sundry of the devil, and poisonous and unendurable to man). For that we all infinitely love and honour France. And truly all nations are now busy enough copying France in regard to that! From side to side of the civilized world there is, in a manner, nothing noticeable but the whole world in deep and dismally chaotic Insurrection against Shams, determination to have done with shams *coûte qu'il coûte*. Indispensable that battle, however ugly. Well done, we may say to all that; for it is the preliminary to everything; but, alas, all that is not yet victory; it is but half the battle, and the much easier half. The infinitely harder half, which is the equally or the still more indispensable, is that of achieving, instead of the abolished shams which were of the Devil, the practicable realities which should be veritable and of God. That *first* half of the battle, I rejoice to see is now safe, can now never cease except in victory; but the further stage of it, I also see, must be under better presidency than that of France, or *it* will for ever prove impossible. The German race, not the Gaelic, are now to be protagonist in that immense world-drama; and from them I expect better issues. Worse we cannot well have. France, with a dead-lift effort, now of 81 years, has accomplished under this head, for herself or for the world, nothing, or even less,—in strict arithmetic *zero* with *minus* quantities. Her prophets prophesy a vain thing; her people rove in darkness and have wandered far astray.

Such prophets and such a people; who in the way of deception and self-deception have carried it far! "Given up to strong delusion," as the Scripture says; till, at last, the lie seems to them the very truth. And now, in their strangling crisis and extreme need, they appear to have no resource but self-deception still, and quasi-heroic gasconade. They do believe it to be heroic. They believe that they are the "Christ of Nations;" an innocent, godlike people, suffering for the sins of all nations, with an eye to redeem us all:—let us hope that this of the "Christ of Nations" is the *non plus ultra* of the thing. I wish they would inquire whether there might not be a "*Cartouche* of Nations," fully as likely as a "Christ of Nations" in our time! Cartouche had many gallant qualities, was much admired, and much pitied in his sufferings, and had many fine ladies begging locks of his hair while the inexorable, indispensable gibbet was preparing. But in the end there was no salvation for Cartouche. Better he should obey the heavy-handed Teutsch police-officer, who has him by the windpipe in such frightful manner; give up part of his stolen goods; altogether cease to be a Cartouche, and try to become again a Chevalier Bayard under improved conditions, and a blessing and beautiful benefit to all his neighbours, instead of too much the reverse, as now! Clear it is, at any rate, singular as it may seem to France, all Europe does *not* come to the rescue, in gratitude for the heavenly "illumination" *it* is getting from France: nor could all Europe, if it did, at this moment prevent that awful Chancellor from having his own way. Metz and the boundary-fence, I reckon, will be dreadfully hard to get out of that Chancellor's hands again.

A hundred years ago there was in England the liveliest desire, and at one time an actual effort and hope, to recover Alsace and Lorraine from the French. Lord Carteret, called afterwards Lord Granville (no ancestor in any sense, of his now honourable synonym), thought by some to be, with the one exception of Lord Chatham, the wisest Foreign Secretary we ever had, and especially the "one Secretary that ever spoke German or understood German matters at all," had set his heart on this very object, and had fair prospects of achieving it, had not our poor dear Duke of Newcastle suddenly peddled him out of it, and even out of office altogether, into sullen disgust (and too much of *wine* withal, says Walpole), and into total oblivion by his nation, which, except Chatham, has none such to remember. That Bismarck, and Germany along with him, should now at this propitious juncture make a like demand is no surprise to me. After such provocation, and after such a victory, the resolution does seem rational, just, and even modest. And considering all that has occurred since that memorable cataclysm at Sedan, I could reckon it creditable to the sense and moderation of Count Bismarck that he stands steadily by this; demanding nothing more, resolute to take nothing less, and advancing with a slow calmness towards it by the eligiblest roads. The "Siege of Paris," which looks like the hugest and most hideous farce-tragedy ever played under this sun, Bismarck evidently hopes will never need to come to uttermost bombardment, to million-fold death by hunger, or the kindling of Paris and its carpentries and asphalt streets by shells and red-hot balls into a sea of fire. Diligent, day by day, seem those Prussians, never resting nor too much hasting; well knowing the proverb, "Slow fire makes sweet malt." I believe Bismarck will get his Alsace and what he wants of Lorraine; and likewise that it will do him, and us, and all the world, and even France itself by and by, a great deal of good. Anarchic France gets her first stern lesson there (a terribly drastic dose of physic to sick France!); and well will it be for her if she can learn her lesson honestly. If she cannot, she will get another, and ever another; learnt the lesson must be.

Considerable misconception as to Herr von Bismarck is still prevalent in England. The English newspapers, nearly all of them, seem to me to be only getting towards a true knowledge of Bismarck, but not yet got to it. The standing likeness, circulating everywhere ten years ago, of demented Bismarck and his ditto King to Strafford and Charles I. *versus* our Long Parliament (as like as Macedon to Monmouth, and not liker) has now vanished from the earth, no whisper of it ever to be heard more. That pathetic Niobe of Denmark, reft violently of her children (which were stolen children, and were dreadfully ill nursed by Niobe Denmark), is also nearly gone, and will go altogether so soon as knowledge of the matter is had. Bismarck, as I read him, is not a person of "Napoleonic" ideas, but of ideas quite superior to Napoleonic; shows no invincible "lust of territory," nor is tormented with "vulgar ambition," &c.; but has aims very far beyond that sphere; and in fact seems to me to be striving with strong faculty, by patient, grand, and successful steps, towards an object beneficial to Germans and to all other men. That noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vapouring vain-glorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and over-sensitive France, seems to me the hopefullest public fact that has occurred in my time.—I remain, sir, yours truly,

Chelsea, Nov. 11. T. CARLYLE.

THE "SINE QUA NON" OF THE ARMISTICE.

The *Cologne Gazette* says the *condition sine quâ non* of the armistice on the part of the Tours Government was the revictualling of Paris. During the twenty-eight days of the proposed armistice the capital was to receive 34,000 oxen, 8,000 sheep, 8,000 swine, 5,000 calves; in hundredweights, 100,000 of salt meat, 8,000,000 of hay and straw, 200,000 of meal, 30,000 of dried vegetables, and 100,000 tons of coal, and 500,000 stéres (a stère is equal to twenty nine square feet) of wood. The acceptance of such a condition would have reversed the positions of the besiegers and the besieged.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, Nov. 18.)

THE Emperor of Russia has given notice to the Sultan of Turkey and to the principal Powers that he withdraws from the Treaty of 1856; he cannot longer permit the restriction of his liberty in the Black Sea.

Earl Granville has replied that it is impossible for Her Majesty to sanction the course proposed.

Great uneasiness exists as to the effect of this reply, and the vigorous opposition of the Government to the despicable attempt of Russia to violate the neutrality of the Black Sea at the present crisis is warmly approved.

The Russian Note is viewed with universal approbation at St. Petersburg. At Berlin a peaceful settlement is expected, but it is admitted an understanding exists between Prussian and Russia.

The Porte will give a firm reply, and is preparing for the maintenance of the conditions of the Treaty by force.

A united protest from the contracting Powers was contemplated, but a protest will be made from Vienna independently, and in the same spirit as that from London.

The serious aspect of the difficulty has shown itself in a panic on the London Stock Exchange scarcely second to that on the declaration of war by France.

The recapture of Orleans is confirmed; Dijon has also been reoccupied by the French. Forces under Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albrecht, and the Duke of Mecklenburgh are hastening to strengthen the Southern German armies.

General Aurelles de Paladine and the army of the Loire are raising the hopes of France by this first French victory. Von der Tann's army, strengthened from 25,000 to 150,000 men, will probably soon engage the Army of the Loire.

It is said the food stores in Paris will be exhausted by December 2.

The North German Parliament is summoned to meet at Berlin on November 24.

The Queen will probably leave Balmoral next week, as the Princess Louise is recovering from her knee accident.

Competition for seats in the Metropolitan School Boards goes on with unflagging interest. 110 candidates were nominated on November 17 to fill forty-nine seats.

The Duke d'Aosta has been elected King of Spain by 191 votes to 120.

Mr. Carlyle has written a letter on the war, in which he says, "No nation ever had so bad a neighbour as Germany has had in France for the last 400 years; bad in all manner of ways; insolent, rapacious, insatiable, unappeasable, continually aggressive." That Germany should become Queen of the Continent is to him the hopefullest public fact.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Sir R. G. Colquhoun, K.C.B.; Mr. C. S. Butler, late M.P. for Tower Hamlets; Hon. and Rev. L. Noel; Col. W. Burlton, late Commy.-Gen. of Bengal; Col. H. K. Erskine; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cramer, Madras Retired List; Major F. C. Innes, Bengal Staff Corps; Capt. H. O. Graham, Madras Staff Corps; Mr. H. Doveton, late Bengal Uncov. Serv.; Mr. F. W. Jerningham, late 29th Regt.; Mr. A. M. Law, late 23rd R. W. Fus.; and Mr. T. Hyland, late of Hongkong.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.—The semi-official *North German Gazette*, which refrains from expressing any opinion on the Russian Note, states that the violations of the Treaty to which it refers were the cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English man-of-war; a similar voyage by the English Ambassador, Sir H. Bulwer; the appearance of the Austrian squadron at Verna during the Emperor's Eastern trip; and a voyage by the Sultan in a large man-of-war. The Russian ambassador formally protested at the time against this last proceeding, but without success.

THE pressure of the siege has compelled the Parisians to avail themselves of every means of economizing as well as obtaining provisions. The bears in the Jardin des Plantes have been found too costly curiosities at the present time, consuming as they do or did an amount of fresh meat equal to the rations of many persons, and it has been determined to slay these animals and use their flesh as food. Arrangements have been made to collect the blood from the slaughter-houses, which formerly ran into the sewers, and it is now used in the preparation of a kind of black pudding, which is in great esteem in Paris. In a single day no less than 8,000 kilogrammes in weight of these puddings have been sold, and constitute a welcome addition to the meagre ration of fresh meat. Beef and mutton suet is melted up into an excellent substitute for butter. A private letter speaks highly of the delicate flavour of this preparation, which is invaluable now that lard and butter are no longer attainable for culinary purposes. Raised pies are also in favour, containing a mixture of blood, liver, and rice.

BYCULLA STUDIO.—The above STUDIO has been RE-OPENED THIS DAY.
W. G. STRETTON.
Bombay, 1, Love Lane, 19th November 1870.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

JOHN MOIR AND SON.
Purveyors by special appointment to
H. R. H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Established 1822,

Would direct the attention of the public to the quality of their various preparations—Soups, Essence of Beef, Fresh and Collared Salmon, Salmon Cutlets with Indian Sauce, Red, Pickled and Kippered Herrings, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Calf's Head Brawn, Condensed Milk, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Salt Butter, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Potted Meats, Scotch Jams, Jellies and Orange Marmalade, Confections, Sauces, Vinegars, Capers, Olives, Oils, Pickles, Baking Powder, Flavouring Essences, Table Jellies and Creams, Tart Fruits, &c., &c.

J. M. & S. are sole proprietors of the Aberdeen Pickles and Duke of Edinburgh Sauce.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
AGENCIES.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
Messrs. GLYN & Co.
AND
The National Bank of Scotland.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.
Calcutta. Madras. | Agra. Bombay. | Kurrachee. Lahore. | Shanghai. Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London

at 6 months sight	at 1/10	5/8 per Rupee.
4	do. 1/10	1/2 „
3	do. 1/10	7/16 „
2	do. 1/10	3/8 „
1	do. 1/10	5/16 „
On demand	1/10	1/4 „
On Scotland	1/10	3/16 „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/10	1/8 „

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST CHARGED.
On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 1 to 2 „ .... 4 per cent. per annum.
„ on other approved securities 3 Months.......... 6 per cent. per annum.

INTERESTS.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1870.

FOR SALE.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF
HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
Has been recognised by the Medical Profession as a convenient preparation of the Hydrate, being of definite strength, and by the complete disguise of its odour and acridity palatable and inoffensive to the most delicate stomachs.
PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA) & POONA.

PAPER:—PRINTING.—Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 to 26 lb., Super-royal 26 to 32 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb., Double Foolscap 25 lb.
HAND MADE.—Foolscap, Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium and Bank Letter size.
MACHINE MADE.—Foolscap to 18 lb., Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 to 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.;—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.
BLOTTING.—Superior Pink Demy 17 to 21 lb.
PACKING.—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. Rs. 7, Glazed Backing 28 by 45 in. 300 lb. Rs. 44 per ream—for Spinning Mills, &c.

PREPARED BOARDS for flooring, ceiling, partition, &c., tongued and grooved:—White or Redwood ½ by 6 in.; Redwood ¾ by 6 in., ⅞ by 6 in., and 1½ by 6½ in—deliverable on Carnac Bunder.
Apply to our Godown-keeper.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, December, 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS. MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LAND-TRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.
All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—
Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.
Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.
Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).
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HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.
GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
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CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
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WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
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This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in SITUATIONS of TRUST and RESPONSIBILITY, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
FOUNDED A. D. 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
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SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.
PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.
NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.
CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.
DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.
ANNUAL PREMIUMS
Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.
T. F. PUNNETT, Agent, Bombay.

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GUARDIAN, FIRE, and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1821.—Capital £2,000,000.
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE granted on all approved Buildings and contents thereof in Bombay and the Mofussil at moderate terms by
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 1st September 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to
FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.
Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICES.

P. HAMILTON & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
86 LOWER COLABA, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
Orders for all kinds of Tombs (Granite or Marble, with or without Ornamental Railings), Marble Tablets for Churches, &c., promptly executed. Album Books of Photos. of the newest English designs, and drawings of Tombs and Railings forwarded, on applying as above, where all orders (from outstations or elsewhere) will receive prompt attention.

ICE REFRIGERATORS, with and without drawers. The drawer placed in these useful Boxes make them very convenient, as bottles can be cooled by the constant drip of the ice-water, without any interference with the tank above containing the ice, and forms an excellent meat-safe, as well as an ice-tank.
CARRIAGES BUILT and REPAIRED on the shortest notice.
Full particulars, prices, &c., of P. HAMILTON & Co., at above addresses.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.
PRESCRIPTIONS.
Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.
MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.
Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.
PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.
PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.
Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations, that she has just returned from England with a CHOICE SELECTION OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, selected by herself at the FIRST LONDON HOUSES, as follows, &c.:—
Ladies' Dress Bonnets, trimmed, from Rs 15 to 18, 20, and 30 each.
Ladies' Hats, richly trimmed with feathers, &c., from Rs 15 to 18, 20 and 35 each.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, with Feather and Veil, from Rs 24 to 31.
Ladies' Hats, untrimmed, from Rs 4 to 6.
Hair Chignons in every shade, "Auburn," "Flaxen," "Black," "Light and Dark brown," &c., from Rs 10 to 20.
Large sized Frizettes, at Rs 3 per pair.
Rich Silks, Satins, Reps, &c., from Rs 3, 4, 5, to 9 per yard.
Black, White, and Colored Satins, from Rs 4, 5, to 10 per yard.
Rich Silk Evening Dresses in the new colors, from Rs 5 to 9-8 per yard.
French Prints and Cambrics, from 8 to 12 Annas per yard.
Percales and Brilliants, at Rs 1 per yard.
Piqué and Jean, in the new colors, from Rs 1 to Rs 1-8 per yard.
Black Velvet for Dresses, extra rich, at Rs 14 per yard.
Black Embroidered Velveteen Garibaldis, at Rs 17 each.
Print and Llama Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 17 each.
Muslin-Garibaldis, from Rs 4 to 12 each.
Black and White Lace Garibaldis, from Rs 16 to 21 each.
The Princess Breakfast Dress.
Piqué and Print Dress.
Camisoles, plain and trimmed.
Lace sets for open Bodices with loose Sleeves, from Rs 3 to 10 per set.
Lace and Muslin open Sleeves, Rs 2 to 5 per pair.
The new Duchess Lace sets, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
The Reversible Cuffs with Collars, from Rs 1 to 2 per pair.
Ladies' Bonnet Caps, Rs 1-8 each.

BALL DRESSES, &c.
Ball Dresses in great variety, from Rs 18, 20, 35, to 60 each.
Ball Dresses with Berthe and Sleeves, from Rs 18 to 35 each.
Black Tulle Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs 36 to 60 each.
Crystal Tarlatan and Tulle Tarlatans, Grenadines, and Crepes, white and colored Satin slips.
Honiton Lace Handkerchief, Rs 11 to 21 each.
Lace Tunics and Flounces, Ball Room Fans, from Rs 6 to 10 each.
Embroidered Petticoats, from Rs 8, 10 to 15 each.
Muslin Petticoats, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 5, 6, and 10 each.
White Silk Stockings, from Rs 3-8 to Rs 5 per pair.
Thread and Cotton plain and open worked Stockings for Ladies' from Rs 19 to 25 per dozen.
Ladies' Black Kid Boots.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, from Rs 2-12 to Rs. 3 per pair.
Pearl Necklaces, from Rs 3 to 7 per set.
Wreaths of Flowers in all the new styles.
Flowers and Feathers, &c.; Sashes; Dress Improvers, from Rs 3 to 5 each.
Corsets of best manufacture, from Rs 7 to 12 per pair.
Nursing Stays, Rs. 10 per pair.
The Princess Park Riding Hat, from Rs 24 to 31 each.
Riding Habits made to order.
The "New" Dress Improver.

MANTLES, &c.
Real Velvet Mantles, richly trimmed, from Rs 75 to 89 each.
Velveteen Jacquettes, from Rs 16 to 25.
Velveteen Jacquettes, trimmed Sable, from Rs 27 to 31.
Black Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed, from Rs 19 to 23.
White Serge and Alpaca Jacquettes, from Rs 12 to 16.
Black Grenadine Mantles, from Rs 27 to 35.
White Cashmere Jacquettes, trimmed black, from Rs 13 to 15.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
Rich Satin and Silk Dresses.
White Tulle Dresses, richly trimmed with Satin.
Tarlatan and Grenadine Dresses.
Organdi Dresses, trimmed.
Real Honiton Lace Veils, from Rs 69, 75, to 85.
Rich Lace Veils, from Rs 20 to 35 each.
Tulle Bridal Squares, from Rs 11 to 20 each.
Real Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Rs 10, 12, 18 to 21 each.
Blonde and Tulle Bodices, trimmed with Satin, from Rs 15 to 20 each.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes, from Rs 8 to 15 per set.
Bridal Favours, from Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.
Dress Bonnets, richly trimmed, from 18 to 30 each.
Embroidered White Petticoats, from Rs 8 to 18 each.
Muslin Skirts, flounced and trimmed, from Rs 3, 6, to 10.
Fans, from Rs 5 to 12 each.
Gloves, best Kid, single and double buttoned, from Rs 2-12 to 3 per pair.
White Muslin Morning Dresses (ready made) from Rs 18 to 35.
Bridesmaids' Wreaths, from Rs 8 to 10.
Bridesmaids' Dresses, complete, from 25 to 35 each.
Under Linen richly trimmed (ready made) at moderate charges.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Girls' and Boys' Hats, richly trimmed, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Pelisses in all the new colours, richly trimmed, for Boys and Girls, from Rs 9 to 15.
Girls' Scotch Plaid Mantles, from Rs 10 to 12 each.
Coloured Flannel Knickerbocker Drawers, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8 per pair.
Striped Knickerbocker Stockings, from Rs 2-8 to 3 per pair.
Coloured Flannel Petticoats, embroidered, from Rs 2-12 to 3-8.
White Cotton Drawers for Girls and Boys, from Rs 1-8 to 1-12 per pair.
Plain and open work Cotton Socks for Children, Rs 6 to 10 per dozen.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
Richly embroidered Cloaks, from Rs 20 to 40 each.
Plain Cashmere Cloaks, from Rs 18 to 23 each.
White Cashmere Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
White Silk and Satin Hoods, from Rs 9 to 12 each.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Bonnets, from Rs 8 to 12.
Satin and Silk Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
Velvet and Satin Baby's Hats, from Rs 8 to 12.
White and Colored Sun Hats at Rs 2 each.
Baby's Bibs, from 8as., 12as., 1 Rupee to 2-8 each
Baby's Pinafores, Re 1 to 2 each.
Baby's Shirts, 8 Annas to Re 1 each.
Embroidered short Frocks, Woollen Hoods, from Rs 2 to 3 each.
Woollen Socks for Infants, Re 1 per pair.
Patent Rosettes and Bonnet Caps.
Baby's patent leather Shoes.

FOR TRAVELLERS.
Travelling Dresses in "Serge," "Linsey," "Tweeds," "Satcen," "Cashmere," "Twill," "Lustres," Merinos, and Alpaca.
Waterproof Costumes (ready made) from Rs 18 to 25 each.
Holland, Print, Piqué, and Muslin dresses ready made, for board-ship wear, from Rs 12 to 18 each.
Flannel Morning Dresses, coloured, from Rs 18 to 20.
Coloured Warm Linsey Petticoats, from Rs 5 to 9 each.
Coloured Print Petticoats, from Rs 4 to 6 each.
Velvet and Merino Garibaldis, from Rs 5 to 18 each.
Muslin and Print Garibaldis, from Rs 3 to 10 each.
Warm Jacquettes, from Rs 10 to 22 each.
Gauze Veils, Hats, &c.
A nice Stock of ready-made Under Linen, consisting of Chemises, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats plain and trimmed, Petticoat Bodices plain and trimmed, Camisoles, Dressing Gowns.

FOR MOURNING.
Black Bonnets in Crepe, Tulle, Straw, &c., from Rs 15, 17 to 25.
Black Straw Hats, trimmed in latest style, from Rs 15 to 25.
Rich Black Silk at Rs 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6 to 9 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpaca, Woollen Reps, Merino, and Linseys.
Half-Mourning Prints, Cambrics and Muslins.
Black Silk Grenadine and Crepes, Crepe Collars and Cuffs.
Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Crepe, Gauze, and Tulle Veils.
Black Llamma and Tulle Garibaldis.
Widows' Bonnets, Caps, and Fronts.
Mourning Muslin and Crêpe Trimming.
Jet and Vulcanite Chains, Brooches, Ear-rings, Crosses, Watch Guards, &c.
Frizettes and Hair Nets.
Black Silk Stockings and Black Kid Boots.
Black Fans, Trimmings and Buttons.
Black Kid Gloves.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
White Dress Neckties.
White, colored, and black Kid Gloves, at Rs 3 per pair, cash.

PERFUMERY,—consisting of
Black and White Cosmetique.
Nuda Veritas.
Double distilled Lavender Water.
Bandoline
Essence Bouquet, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Ylang Ylang, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Sensation, Rondoletia, &c., at Rs 1-4 per bottle.
Thomas' Universal Hair Restorer, Toilet Cream for the Hair.
The Princess Alexandra Hair Waver.
Hair Pins, satety and plain.
Brushes,—Hair, Tooth, and Nail.
Buttons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.
Feathers, Flowers, &c., in great variety.
Elastic Garters for Ladies.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.
TERMS—CASH.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittances for payment in Bombay.
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE,
By Cameron and Saunders.

In Quarts	at Rs. 23 per case of 4 dozens		
In Pints	30	ditto	8 ditto
In Imperial Pints ...	38	ditto	8 ditto.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT,
By Friend and Co.

In Quarts	at Rs. 23 per case of 4 dozens		
In Pints	30	ditto	8 ditto.

CLARET,

MEDOC VIEUX, delicate Breakfast Wine,	at Rs. 10	p. doz. qts.		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	6	ditto pts.
PAUILLAC	ditto	ditto	11	ditto qts.
Ditto	ditto	ditto	6-8	ditto pts.
MARGAUX,	Dinner Wine		16	ditto qts.

PORT WINE, old (Wine for Invalids),
By direct importation from Oporto, at Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.
SHERRY, dark, full-flavoured, at Rs. 20 per doz. quarts.
Ditto fine dry ditto 27 ditto.

GERMAN WINES,
By H. & G. Hirsch, of Mayence.
STILL HOCKS.

HOCHHEIMER	...quarts at Rs.	26 per doz.
Do.	ditto	48 ditto
MARCOBRUNNER	ditto	41 ditto
NEROBERGER	ditto	38 ditto
LIEBFRAUMILCH	ditto	36 ditto
RAVENTHALER	ditto	34 ditto
RUDESHEIMER	ditto	26 ditto
OPPENHEIMER	ditto	21 ditto
NIERSTEINER	ditto	21 ditto
RIESSLING	ditto	14 ditto

CHAMPAGNE, SILLERY, MOUSSEUX.
VAUBAN FRERES' ... ...at Rs. 28 per doz.
SPARKLING MOSELLE—NONPAREIL,
At Rs. 28 per doz.
LIQUOR
AYA PANA.
OILMAN'S STORES,
FROM
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL.
OVERLAND PROVISIONS,
BY
EVERY FORTNIGHTLY MAIL STEAMER.

Prime York Hams	Dutch Cheese
Wiltshire Bacon	Stilton do.
Cheshire Cheese	Bath Chaps in canvas
Double Gloster Cheese	Ox Tongues do.
Cheddar Cheese	

REGIMENTAL CLUBS AND HOTELS SUPPLIED ON MODERATE TERMS.
EPPS'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
EPPS'S PREPARED COCOA.
FRENCH BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.
BLACK CURRANTS, in 7 lbs. Jars.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
Mr. NEUBERG having made special arrangements with his Agents, who are thoroughly experienced in the selection of TOBACCO manufactured under their immediate supervision, is prepared to supply the best CHEROOTS of the following Muster:—

Dawson's Prime Trichinopoly	Cheroots,	at Rs. 18	per 1,000
Thompson's do.	ditto	ditto	18 ditto
Ditto No. I	ditto	ditto	15 ditto
Ditto No. II	ditto	ditto	12 ditto
Ditto No. III	ditto	ditto	10 ditto
Noble's (without reed)		ditto	15 ditto.

PONDICHERRY
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
Manufactured under the superintendence of the Principal Supplier at Pondicherry.

Indiana Cigars...	per box of 250, Rs.	6	8
Ditto	per 1,000,	24	0
Long Common...	per box of 250,	5	8
Ditto	per 1, 00,	20	0
Queen's Cigars...	per box of 250,	5	8
Ditto	per 1,000,	20	0

COCONADA.

Burma Cheroots ...	.. in boxes of 100 at Rs.	1	12
Ditto	...per 1,000	15	0
Babington	...per 100	2	0
Ditto	...per 250	4	12
Ditto	...per 1,000	18	0

TOBACCO POUCHES.
THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO.

Smoking Mixture	Latakia
Imperial do.	Birds' Eye
Cut Cavendish	Oronoko

Finest Virginia Cavendish.
IN QUARTER POUND TINS.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GOODS
IN STOCK, OR SHORTLY EXPECTED.

Albums
Albumenised Paper
Bacon, Overland
Bathing Tubs, Galvanised Iron
Ditto Tin painted
Ditto for Travelling
Beer, Bass's, by C. and S.
Binding Materials and Tools
Ditto Cloth
Blankets
Brass Rules
Butter, French
Cash Boxes
Candles
Card Boards, white & coloured
Ditto Bristol
Ditto for Mounts and Printing
Carpets
Cheese, Double Gloster, Cheddar, Stilton, Cheshire, and Dutch
Cheroots, Trichinopoly
Ditto Pondicherry
Ditto Coconada
Ditto Manilla
Ditto Cases
Ditto Holders
Claret, Breakfast and Dinner
Cocoa, Epps's
Ditto, Nib's
Cognac
Coir Rugs
Combs, India Rubber
Cord and Twine
Cooking Stoves
Counterpanes
Corks for Quarts and Pints
Croquet Games
Embroidery
Embossing Presses
Enamelled Ironware
Ditto Earthenware
Fancy Goods
Fruits in Syrup
Glassware, Table Glass
Ditto Bohemian
Gold Leaves
Gold Beadings
Gold Bronze
Hams, Overland
Hand Organs
Harmoniums
Hand Mirrors
Insulators, for Pianos
Ice Boxes
Ink Stands
Ladies' Campanions
Lamps, Brass, Reading
Ditto German Silver ditto
Ditto Kerosine, Table
Leather
Ditto Roan Morocco, Calf
Ditto Sheep, Goat, Russia, Patent, &c.
Lime Juice Champagne
Liquor Aya Pana
Lithographic Stones
Ditto Presses and Materials
Meerschaum Pipes
Ditto Cheroot Holders
Mill Boards
Oilmanstores
Overland Provisions
Old Tom
Packing Paper
Paper, Binders'
Paste Boards
Pencils, Faber's, Office
Ditto Ditto Drawing and Ball Programme
Ditto Cases
Pianos
Piano Stools
Ditto Requisites
Pipes, Briarwood and Meerschaum
Potash, American
Printing Materials
Ditto Ink
Quinine, Howard's
Railway Rugs
Ruling Ink, Red and Blue
Sewing Machines
Ditto Thread and Silk
Soap, English Bar
Stable Fittings
Stencil Plates
Stout, Guinness's
Table Linen, English Damask
Ditto Ditto Country
Ditto Covers
Tea Pots, Britannia Metal
Tin Plate Ware
Tobacco, English and American
Toilet Sets
Towels, English and Country
Toys
Thread, Linen
Wall Paper
Wines
Woollen Rugs
Work Boxes
Writing Desks.

A SPECIAL CATALOGUE WILL SHORTLY BE ISSUED
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER VINING, & Co.
A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.
AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
THE SOVEREIGN BOOT
(FOR LADIES)
Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.
On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.
Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.
MARSHALL AND WILLATS,
207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
The continuance of the
WAR IN FRANCE,
the consequent difficulty in obtaining Transit, and the increased Rates of Charges and Labour, for
CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
now coming forward, will reluctantly compel us to ADVANCE OUR QUOTATIONS as soon as our Stock, obtained at the Old Rates, is exhausted.
We therefore beg to notify to our Constituents that we CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO SUPPLY FRENCH WINES, &c., AT OUR PRESENT QUOTATIONS for any length of time.
On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the Local Journals.
PAYNE & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, November 1870.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN beg to NOTIFY that their STUDIO will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until further NOTICE, for the purpose of BUILDING a NEW STUDIO in more convenient Premises.
All Orders for out-door Photography in the interim will be attended to.
Tempory Office, Armenian Lane, Fort

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.
All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
24, Meadow Street, Bombay,
1, East Street, Poona,
BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.
Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort.
The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.
A new Billiard Table just arrived from England by the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.
Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.
N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).
Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.
The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.
A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.
JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.
The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.
Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.
JEEWANJEE & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.
FOR SALE AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, A REDUCED PRICE, Rs. 8.
STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.
Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.
In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to remind their Friends that all SUBSCRIPTIONS to ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS for 1871 should be RENEWED by the END of the CURRENT MONTH, in order that instructions may reach England before the end of the year.
Messrs. T. V. and Co. take this opportunity of calling attention to their Terms of Supply, and inviting New Subscriptions.
Price Lists, containing all particulars, may be had upon application, from which it will be seen that PERIODICALS are supplied at rates considerably less than those at which they can be procured from England by post, and NEWSPAPERS (which are posted to Subscribers direct from England) at about the same rates as those charged by other News Agents.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.
November 1870.

LETTS' DIARIES, all sizes.
Price Lists upon application.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EXTRA FINE
MANILLA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
No. 2.
A very fine LOT of these has just been received from MANILLA. They are equal, if not superior, to any the undersigned have ever imported.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)
No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.
Goa Powder ....12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidi Sal-crubici)..Rs. 1 „
A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.
Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
The active principle of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.
See Proceedings of
BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE,
September 1870.
MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It has now been in use four years, and during that time has been subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it is recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.
As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.
As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.
It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.
Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen
(Wholesale and Retail),
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD
(CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE) LONDON,
Established 1843,
Invite the attention of OFFICERS of both Services, and FAMILIES residing in India and China, to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.
Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements

Household Furniture	Cutlery	Preserved Provisions
Musical Instruments	Carriages	Stationery
Ironmongery	Saddlery & Harness	Books
Fire-arms	Boots and Shoes	Toys, &c., &c.
Agricultural Implements	Wines	
	Ales	
	Beers	

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanser" and the "Britannia" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price List can be had of Messrs. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.
Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents and Balance against Bills of Lading.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C.
PARIS Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE BATTLE OF BACCON.

(FROM "THE TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

TOURS, Nov. 13.

It is to be regretted that the Tours Government does not think it advisable to publish accounts of the operations of its armies, so far as these are accomplished, and as it can be done without risk of telling the enemy more than he ought to know. We get the most meagre of bulletins, which naturally sets people to work to read between the lines, as the phrase goes, or, in other words, to fill up the scanty outline with conjectures and surmises. Then come the papers with exaggerated estimates and reports, until at last one does not know what to believe, and suspects a relapse into the old system of deception which flourished under the Empire. Trustworthy information which has reached me since the despatch of my yesterday's letter convinces me that the action of the 9th and 10th inst. was more important than I at first was disposed to think, and that the Prussian despatches are not candid, and do not give at all a fair notion of what took place. Indeed, they must have struck everybody as by no means clear. The battle of Bacon, or of Baccon, as the papers now say the word ought to be written, is an unmistakable French victory, and not only are the results considerable, as regards the number of prisoners taken and the moral effect produced, but the conduct of the troops was excellent, and the generalship displayed very creditable. The total loss of the Germans cannot be estimated at less than 5,000, for it is certain that there are 2,500 prisoners. Already, yesterday and to-day, some of these have reached Tours, and others are expected to pass through the station on their way to remoter places. There were artillerymen, men of the 1st and 10th infantry, and a few cavalry soldiers. One detachment was in a frightfully dirty state, their uniforms covered with mud. The loss of the French in killed and wounded is stated at 2,000. It is reasonable to suppose that, excluding the prisoners, that of the Prussians was larger, since they were beaten and pursued; and the French artillery was very powerful. An important fact is the courage and discipline displayed by bodies of Mobiles. I am assured that they showed unflinching steadiness under a heavy fire of artillery, than which nothing can be more trying to young troops. The generals seem to have done well. I have heard General d'Aurelles' strategy, as exhibited in this action, spoken very favourably of by foreign officers, and General Pallières showed great energy, placing himself at the head of his troops at a critical moment, and charging the Bavarians in the most brilliant and successful manner. The 9th Foot Chasseurs and the 16th of the Line are said to have particularly distinguished themselves. Various battalions of Mobiles are cited for conduct worthy of veteran soldiers. Altogether the affair is most satisfactory for this side, and people look forward without fear, although with considerable anxiety, to a much bigger fight which is expected to occur within a few days—probably before the week now commencing has expired. This morning's *Moniteur* gives some details of the action which are probably in great part correct. M. Gambetta has returned from his hasty visit to the front, whither M. Steenackers, the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, has gone to inspect a division of field telegraphy, of which every army corps has one. He took with him some balloons, and persons accustomed to their management, which, it is said, are to be used, in conjunction with the telegraph, to reconnoitre the country in front of the army. So we may hope not to hear of any more disgraceful surprises so frequent during the Imperial portion of the campaign. The trains have recommenced running between Blois and Orleans, and Vierzon and Orleans. This last city seems to be in great joy at its deliverance from the Germans, after a month's occupation. The requisitions were heavy. They are stated by a Tours paper as follows:—

"One million francs in cash, a value of 500,000f. in requisitions for cattle, oats, straw, flannel, &c. This in a lump. Then came a requisition for 10,000 blankets and two boxes of wax candles, and others for flannel waistcoats, jerseys, stockings, waistbands, &c. During nearly a fortnight the town had to supply the enemy with goods of many kinds to the value of about 90,000f. a day. After that the Germans paid for a few things of very great value, and for others they gave bill—payable by the town."

The troops were chiefly, if not entirely, Bavarians, and the people of Orleans say they did not behave badly. Their excesses being chiefly in the hen roosts. It is said that a number of the prisoners made the other day had geese and turkeys on the top of their knapsacks, ready plucked for the spit. The Orleans people declare that they invariably expressed the utmost disgust with the war and an ardent desire to return to their homes.

It is impossible to doubt that a very large number of the officers captured at Metz have in some way or other escaped. Numbers of them have passed through Tours, and I have heard of others being met travelling on various lines of railway. From Lille an hussar officer declares that when he escaped an order of the day had been published by the Prussian General commanding at Metz in which it was stated that more than 700 had got away. Officers found in plain clothes in Metz were ordered to be shot, and eight are said to have been thus executed in one day by way of example. There is a story current of an escape from a railway train, out of which a great number of officers got away. Some were killed, but whether by springing from the train when in motion or by their escort I have not heard.

November 14.

In forming one's opinion of actions of war, everything that comes from an eye-witness has more or less value, even though his opportunities of observation and his power of describing what he saw may both be limited. I have before me a letter written on the 10th inst. by a person who had watched the fight of the previous day. He is a shrewd and intelligent, but not a highly-educated, French civilian, whose business happened to take him on the day in question to the immediate vicinity of the battle-ground. In fact, he was on the field of the fight, and quite within range of any projectiles that might have been despatched in his direction, but the Germans had other targets to practise at, and chance shots spared him. From the top of a tall straw-stack he witnessed the conflict, and the following is the substance of his rather rambling letter, which includes one or two things that he heard, as well as the main features of what he saw:—The fighting was between Ouzouer-le-Marché and Coulmiers, both places in the department of the Loiret, north and a little west from Orleans, and at a distance of about 29 kilometres from that city. The kilometre, it may be useful here to mention, is a trifle less than two-thirds of an English mile, or, more exactly, as 22 to 35. On Monday last the Germans showed a disposition to take possession of the forest of Marchenoir, but they were repulsed after a slight skirmish, or, as my informant writes, they retired at the sight of the *mitrailleuses*, and the next day the French advanced, and their head-quarters were at Ouzouer-le-Marché, to the front of which place, at 8 on the morning of Wednesday, the 9th, they attacked the Germans. The victory was obstinately contested, and the struggle lasted till dark. The hardest fighting was at Coulmiers, attacked by the French. The village stands at the entrance to a wood, within which the German battalions found cover, and also in the houses, of which they had loopholed the walls. In front of the wood they had batteries in a strongly-intrenched position. The French opened a heavy fire of artillery on wood and village. From the top of his stack my informant could plainly see roofs blown into the air and walls knocked down by the action of the shells. Finally, the Germans were driven from their shelter, and that night the French encamped in and around the village. The letter says—

"It was a complete success. Our troops behaved superbly, and not for an instant did they show a disposition to give way. I can tell you nothing of the relative strength of the [illegible]tants, or of the forces engaged on either si[illegible] that only a part of the French army wa[illegible] the reserve artillery was not [illegible]se to its not having been so [illegible]t of Mobiles of the Sarthe [illegible] The young Marquis de [illegible]ouet, who is a captain [illegible]ounded in the arm. The [illegible]

Th[illegible] belief I expressed [illegible] was an inappropriat[illegible] 9th, which must have [illegible] the north of that villag[illegible]alf miles south of Coulm[illegible] by the French on the nigh[illegible]able [illegible] satisfactory fe[illegible] two following days (for there seems to have been fighting also on the 10th, although the Prussian despatches ignore it) is the gallant behaviour of the Mobiles. In Paris, when the battalions of Provincials were pouring in during the days immediately preceding the siege, it was generally remarked that they were better material for soldiers than was to be found in most of the Line regiments, and that they needed only good training to convert them into excellent troops. The two months that have since then elapsed have not been lost by their instructors, at least as regards those who have remained in the Departments, and we have every reason to believe that the utmost has been done to make good soldiers of those who are shut up in the capital. These latter may soon have occasion to give proof of their fighting qualities in an engagement on a large scale. A great sortie is fully expected shortly to be made, and although, when troops sally forth from a besieged city, it is usually with the intention of retiring into it when they have done what harm they can to the enemy, there exists a notion that upon this occasion the rule may be departed from. The force of combined Regulars, Mobiles, and National Guards in Paris is much larger than is needed for its defence. What if 150,000 men were to march out with no intention of returning? Sorties at various points might be made to engage the enemy's attention, and the Prussians might be unable to prevent the largest body from reaching the country beyond their lines—probably with heavy loss, but for that they would naturally be prepared. General Trochu has declared that he has a plan of his own, one which he reckons for success, and it is possible he may not intend to allow himself to be cooped up, like Bazaine, by forces numerically inferior to his own. It would be a very bold, and perhaps a very bloody, operation; but, if it succeeded, its effect upon the progress of the campaign might be all-important. The troops capable of carrying it out must be both brave and steady, and 100,000 such, in conjunction with the Army of the Loire, would compose a very formidable force, dangerous alike to the besieging army and to the German forces now disposable for action in the field. It must be regarded as a healthy sign that the French, so far as can here be judged, have not allowed their heads to be turned by last week's success, and that, although a few papers may be boastful, the general tone is by no means that of overweening confidence, but on the contrary, one hears the hope expressed that General Aurelles will be extremely prudent and in no haste to risk another engagement. That officer is said to be particularly well qualified to command a young army. In sketches of his career lately published, I find attributed to him great firmness, a strict sense of justice, and remarkable prudence. He is said to be noted throughout the whole army for the energy of his character, and to have given recent proof of this by his success in restoring discipline in the *regiments de Marche*, where it could scarcely be said to exist at all. I have lately noted a decided improvement in this respect among the numerous soldiers that pass through Tours. In bodies their march is more orderly and steadier, and among the men off duty, whom one sees strolling about, there is less of that boisterous talking, horseplay, and drunkenness observable some time ago. They are quieter and graver, and I observe that they rarely fail respectfully to salute officers. These are excellent signs, and show that the system of severe punishments lately resorted to has not failed of the desired effect. To return to General Aurelles, he is said to be in his 67th year, but to be still robust and active. He served in the Crimea as General of Brigade and afterwards of Division, was placed on the retired list only a year and a half ago, and, when the present war was declared, at once applied to resume his place in the army.

(FROM THE "STANDARD'S" CORRESPONDENT.)

ROUEN, Nov. 15.

You will no doubt have received and publish ere this accounts of the battle of Orleans from your correspondents on the spot, yet I cannot but think that a French account of the affair will prove interesting to your readers, as the impression caused by this success on the minds of Frenchmen is second in importance only to an authentic account of the battle itself. It is taken mainly from an Orleans paper, the *Journal du Loiret*, which discontinued its publication when the Prussians occupied the city, and resumed it when they evacuated it. The action commenced on the 9th just behind a little village called Le Bardon, to the north-west of Meung, and terminated successfully by the storming of a wood near Coulmiers. The French troops started at about seven in the morning (*i.e.*, just before daybreak) from the neighbourhood of Cravant and Le Bardon, where they had been massed on a long line. They retained their order of the battle during the day. In front of them rose the Chateau de la Touanne, which the Prussians were supposed to occupy. A battery was planted, and the chateau was about to be shelled, when it was ascertained from a peasant that the Prussians had left it. A little later the enemy's forces were discerned through the mist formed under cover of the trees. The French continued to advance steadily towards Baccon, *i. e.*, from the south-west to the north-east. The Prussians had taken up a position which formed an acute angle with our line, their line of battle being nearly parallel with the range of woods which extends from Chaingy to some distance beyond Bucy St. Siphard. To deploy their forces they could avail themselves of all the ground between the farm of La Renardière, the fields of Huisseau, the farms and plantations of Coulmiers on the one hand, to Rosieres and the fields around Gemigny. At Baccon the French met with a stubborn resistance. The enemy had loopholed the houses, constructed barriers, and taken advantage of every wall and every hedge that possibly could afford cover. The village of Baccon is built on a hillock, on which the houses rise in tiers, the lowest being scattered about the plain at its foot. From that culminating point the Prussians kept up a murderous fire on the French troops, who readily responded to the orders of their officers to move forward, and rushed at the enemy with irresistible impetuosity, and, after a brief but desperate struggle, Baccon was carried by storm, and the Prussians gave way. "That (says the *Journal du Loiret*) was the commencement of the triumph." The French army continued to advance in admirable order, preceded by its numerous and well-supplied artillery, and from ten o'clock its movements may be described as a victorious march performed by docile and well-handled troops. Two siege guns took a leading part in the pursuit. For the first time the French artillery was superior to that of the enemy in number, in range and in precision, and the army is unanimous in paying a tribute to the efficiency and precision of its fire. From Baccon the French marched to Renardière, opposite Huisseau, the enemy retreating all the way. In the morning the Prussians fired the farm of Viard, which was full of stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French. To prevent the French occupying La Renardière, the enemy set a house on fire situated at the entrance of the village. At noon the firing slackened on both sides, to the great chagrin of the people of Orleans, who inferred from it that the French were losing ground. M. Von der Tann was shifting his guns of position, and only kept up the action to save his *materiel*, which was sent off towards Arthenay via Ormes. Presently the French Army drew close to Coulmiers, its objective point, and General Von der Tann, at about 3.30 p. m., attempted a manœuvre to turn the French left; but he was forestalled by General d'Aurelles, who at the very same time succeeded in turning the enemy's flank with one of his divisions. The enemy thereon fell back once more, but yet attempted to check the French advance in the wood that covers Coulmiers and behind the houses of the village; great slaughter of the enemy took place at that point, and its occupation by the French virtually put an end to the battle. A few regiments of infantry and the whole of the artillery continued the advance towards Rosiere and Gemigy. The Prussians disbanded on being driven out from Coulmiers, and their retreat was effected in disorder by Boulay, Briey, Huetre, and Puy towards Arthenay. To complete his victory General d'Aurelles dispatched all his cavalry and a few field guns in pursuit, and during the following day the Prussian rear guard was sabred and lost many prisoners. Though the fighting lasted 10 hours the losses are less than might have been expected. There were none of those heaps of corpses strewed about the plain which were so conspicuous after the battle which led to the fall of Orleans. The dead were scattered here and there in ploughed fields. Near the plantations a good many wounded were collected. That the battle was not a butchery like Gravelottes and other of the battles at the outset of the war is accounted for by the fact that it was from the commencement a running fight, the enemy having retreated early in the day. The *Journal du Loiret* asserts that the reserves were not engaged throughout the day—and that the French advance took place with as much order and regularity as if the troops had been on the parade ground.

I do not know the locality in which the battle was fought, and therefore am not able to say how far the evacuation of Orleans was caused by the Prussian defeat. The enemy appear to have moved out of the city with the greatest order and deliberation. They left the town at noon on the 9th. The *Journal du Loiret* states that their last battalion, which was quartered at the Caserne des Jacobins, Place de l'Etape, instead of hurrying away by the Boulevard and the Etampes road filed off with drums beating and colours flying by the Rue Jeanne d'Arc and Rue Bannier, just as though it were going out for a promenade militaire. The townspeople were naturally delighted when, at the close of the day, they beheld troops advancing towards the town under the tricolour instead of the abhorred black and white. Their excitement and exultation was natural, though they appear to have required checking, *teste* the following notice issued by the municipality:—

"The Mayor of the city of Orleans appeals to the generous feelings of the population; he is sure that the German wounded and prisoners will be treated by his fellow-townsmen in conformity with the dictates of humanity. The Mayor warns those of his fellow-citizens who may have in their possession arms and ammunition, consequent on the disarming of the German soldiers, that they must immediately lodge them at the Hotel de Ville. They belong to the State, and those detaining them will be presented according to law.—Orleans, November 10th."

It is generally supposed that the troops in this district will soon have an opportunity of showing their mettle. For obvious reasons I cannot go into details, but I may state, without any inconvenience, that ere long the special correspondent of the *Times* at Versailles will have no further reason to be surprised at the long line of communications of the Prussians being uninterrupted. On the other hand, some uneasiness is felt here at the utter absence of any tidings as to the whereabouts of that portion of Prince Frederick Charles's army which was supposed to be advancing on Rouen and Amiens. If it has really advanced in this direction, the secrecy of its movements is admirable. It seems likely that its original destination may have been interfered with by the news from Orleans. Unless General d'Aurelles can be beaten back, we may look forward to an attack against the besiegers of Paris, which, combined with a sortie from within, might place the Prussians on the left bank of the Seine in a critical position. Here the utmost confidence now prevails as to the issue of the war, and there is a firm belief that before the year is over Prussian disasters will have atoned for Metz and Sedan.

BRIGHTENING PROSPECTS.

ROUEN, Nov. 15, Evening.

THE military prospects of France look brighter now than they have done ever since the end of August. The work of concentration, which has been too long neglected, appears to have been commenced in right earnest, and I trust that before many days are over it will be in my power to send you a convincing and conclusive proof that the Army of the Loire is not the only organised force the French have in the field. I might send you details of interest concerning the preparations that are going on, but the French are morbidly nervous about the premature disclosure of military movements, and in deference to that feeling I must confine myself to the bare statement of my belief that before many days General Bourbaki in the North, and Count de Keratry in the West, will be in a position to co-operate efficiently with General d'Aurelles de Paladines, whose sudden debouching form behind the Loire so disagreeably surprised the Prussians by giving them practical proofs that the Army of the Loire was not the myth that they supposed. It is anticipated that General Von der Tann will attempt to retrieve his defeat near Orleans by giving battle somewhere near Etampes; but though his army may have been increased by reinforcements to 70,000 men, there is little reason for the French to apprehend the result, if it be true, as I am assured, that General d'Aurelles' force musters 150,000 men and 300 guns. If, on the contrary, that statement be an exaggeration, the French commander will act wisely in refusing to accept the battle the Prussians offer. At the present crisis of affairs nothing should be left to chance, and no French commander should venture on a general action unless the odds are so much in his favour as to render victory all but a certainty.

Reasons which I forbear to mention lead me to think that the French are now gaining in power of organisation, and that their improvement in this respect is the more important that a proportionate deterioration is observable on the part of Germany. In General Trochu's admirable work it is excellently observed that when two nations go to war, neither knows which will beat the other—but that both know that whether beating or beaten they will lose men, and require fresh supplies of *chair-à-canon* to fill up the gaps caused in their ranks by disease as well as shot and shell. Now from all that I see, all that I hear, and all that I learn, it strikes me that this supply of raw material is far more abudant, and far more available on the side of France than on the side of Prussia. The gigantic effort which enable Germany to throw half a million of men across the Rhine has been purchased at the cost of great exhaustion, and I am inclined to question whether the utmost efforts of Germany can enable her to keep up the strength of her army to such a degree as to enable her to cope successfully with the huge levies now being welded into shape by a miraculous power of organisation. Then, again, as regards discipline, it is painfully evident from the authentic reports of wholesale pillage and disgraceful outrages that the German forces have materially deteriorated since the commencement of the campaign. In this respect also the improvement of the French is so great that the most superficial observer cannot fail to notice it. For this happy change the authorities may fairly claim credit. The institution of drumhead courts-martial, which he boldly took the responsibility of decreeing, has been chiefly instrumental in converting an armed mob into an efficient soldierly, docile body. Once the mass became convinced by a few striking examples that insubordination, disrespect, disobedience of orders entailed certain death, their free and easy disregard of their officers, and their readiness to retreat when ordered to go forward vanished with the rapidity of magic. From personal observation, I have no hesitation in saying that the discipline among the Mobiles and the Regulars is, beyond any comparison, greater than it was in the army which left Paris and Chalons in August last on that fatal march to Sedan. Even the most undisciplined of the irregulars, the Franc-tireurs, exhibit this improvement in a marked degree. I have seen many of them in Rouen at various times within the last two months. All I will say is, that even a month ago "good behaviour, sobriety, and attention to command," the three military cardinal virtues, they were utterly destitute of. Well, three thousand of them arrived here to-night, and their quiet and orderly behaviour, cleanliness, and soldierly appearance would have reflected credit on a crack corps of regulars. These are hopeful signs, and I have the greater pleasure in making them, that I have not hesitated to draw attention to their shortcomings only a very few weeks since. It is, indeed, amazing to see the change that has been wrought in so short a time. Of course, all the world is agreed that strict justice requires punishment to be proportionate with the offence, and that it is wrong and barbarous.

"—— Scutica dignum horribili sectare flagello."

But there are times when the utmost severity is justifiable, and it is impossible to deny the practical effects of the military code and its grimly uniform sentence. It may be Draconian, but its efficiency is beyond question.

We are anxiously awaiting news from Paris. As I have already told you, the great, the vital question is the food question. To-morrow there will be two calendar months since the siege began. The last siege of Paris—I mean of course the last serious siege—was that in 1590, under Henri Quatre. The population of the city was then just one-eighth of what it is now—*i. e.*, 250,000—and continued to hold out four months, when the King was compelled to raise the siege by the approach of a relieving army. Let us hope that history may partly at least repeat itself, and that the Parisians of the 19th will show not less staunchness than those of the 16th century. *Apropos* of history repeating itself there is one instance in this same history of Henri Quatre that is not likely to recur. England under Elizabeth had a keener sense of the importance of the balance of power in Europe than England under the rule of the Manchester school, and lent the "Bearnais" some seven thousand men to assist him in checking power which was then doing in France pretty much what Prussia is doing now. As it was very easy to foresee—as, indeed, was foretold by all but the present occupants of Downing-street—the downfall of the military power of France has led Russia to announce that she considered the Treaty of 1856, in all its essential provisions (*i.e.*, those excluding her from the Black Sea), as so much waste paper—*Tu l'as voulu George Dandin!*

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF THE EVACUATION OF ORLEANS.

(FROM "THE TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, Nov. 15.

AT last we have some particulars respecting the evacuation of Orleans! With 600 dead and wounded, it must have been a more serious affair than appeared at first. Our reports agree in stating that the approach of the French was announced a week beforehand by the German patrols. The enemy slowly advanced along both banks of the Loire, evidently intent upon attacking the Germans from the south, and at the same time cutting off their retreat northwards. Placed as he was, General von der Tann could not doubt as to what was to be done. With the 17,000 effectives left him it would have been dangerous, or at any rate useless, to engage a force supposed to be five times as large. He might have been defeated, or, if victorious, would yet have found it impossible to pursue the enemy and reap the fruits of success. Under these circumstances he determined to fall back in the direction of his supports if the enemy continued their march. In the meantime he omitted no precaution, and asked for succour from Head-Quarters. The whole of the 7th his army stood ready to march. Towards noon he actually began to move, but the scouts failing to discover any large masses of the enemy eventually remained in the city. This was unfortunate. In the ensuing night the French, who must have been concealed somewhere in the neighbourhood, suddenly approached in large numbers, and were taking up positions outside the town in different directions before the Germans had time to leave. General von der Tann then marched off in a north-westerly direction, wishing to extricate himself from the maze of woods and vineyards and reach the open plain, where his cavalry and artillery would tell. On the 8th he got as far as Ormes, and penetrating to Coulmiers on the 9th, on the same day fell in with the enemy at Beaugency, on the road to Paris. A smart action ensued, in which the French displaying numerous artillery caused the General to turn off eastward and proceed to Toury, where he encamped. Toury is a railway station on the line Orleans-Etampes, situate north of Artenay, the scene of a sharp encounter some weeks ago. Here the General remained without further molestation on the part of the enemy, and being on the 10th joined by a Prussian division of infantry and cavalry considered himself tolerably safe. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, with the further assistance of one division of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, was to have come up by the 11th. While marching from Coulmiers to Toury, General Tann sent a messenger to Orleans to fetch the 800 men remaining in the town to protect the sick and wounded. The latter had to be left in the hands of the enemy. It is strange that we have as yet received no fresh intelligence. Though it is certainly in the interest of the Germans to remain inactive till the portion of the Metz army despatched to their aid has arrived, the French for this very reason ought to have lost no time in renewing the attack. Are we to account for their dilatoriness by supposing the experience they had of the Bavarians on the 9th necessitated a few days rest? However this may be it seems probable that had General Tann marched and gained the open on the 7th, as he intended, he might have reached his present encampment with smaller loss. That the French suffered even more severely may be satisfactory to the German rank and file, but will scarcely be regarded as a sufficient compensation by their leading Generals.

TAKING IT EASY.

THERE is quite a dearth of news to-day [at Tours, Nov. 14]. The only really important piece of official intelligence brings the announcement that General d'Aurelles has reported that the number of prisoners taken upon the 9th and 10th amounts to 2,500. As we may assume that the loss in killed and wounded upon the part of the enemy is at least 35,000, General Von der Tann will have lost altogether 6,000 men in the series of actions. Some of the prisoners were captured in Orleans itself by the inhabitants. The following story, the truth of which is vouched for, is an instance of how two at least of the prisoners fell into French hands. A Bavarian captain, quartered upon one of the inhabitants, had had a long and fatiguing day of duty, and upon going to bed he ordered his soldier-servant not to awake him upon any pretence whatever. The next morning early the soldiers heard the drums of the retiring regiments, but, obedient to order he remained impassive and allowed his master to sleep on. Presently the French bugles were heard, and the owner of the house went into the officer's room and shook him. "Captain," he said, "yesterday you were my guest, but this morning the French have re-captured the town, and you are my prisoner." "Eh, really?" asked the Bavarian, yawning so that the bed creaked. "Yes, really captain!" "And there is no hope of resistance?" "None whatever." "Fritz," the officer said to his servant, who stood by looking on impassively, "give our swords to Monsieur; we are prisoners." So saying, the captain turned round in bed to finish his interrupted slumbers.—*Standard's Correspondent.*

BEFORE PARIS.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 11, 8 A.M.

ONE of the allies on whose assistance the French have long counted has, after much delay, come to their aid. I mean bad weather. Yesterday we had quite a heavy fall of snow, varied at times by sleet and rain. In order to see how the troops in the front were sheltered against weather which we may now look forward to for the next month, I went on a little excursion through the outpost at Ville d'Avray, St. Cloud (the Park), Sevres, and Meudon. Except in the Park of St. Cloud I did not see a single sentinel who had not some sort of shelter. In every case, except that I have mentioned, the men seemed snugly housed enough, all having constructed themselves rough sentry-boxes out of boards, old doors, and in fact whatever they could find that would keep out wind and weather. In one or two cases a smart ladies' wardrobe had been set up as a shelter, the glass door cut in two to let the "Post" peep out, looking very melancholy in the driving snow. A few of the men had contrived to provide themselves with blankets, treasures discovered in the neighbouring houses, but many who had not got the extra wrap complained bitterly of the bad conduct of the French in taking away all their bedding. A suggestion of mine that these articles were likely to be of use on the ramparts of Paris was laughed at. They never saw any French on the ramparts at night, and they did not believe their enemies ever went out of barracks after dark. I was much struck—being exceedingly cold, wet, and miserable, though well wrapped up myself—at the cheerfulness of the men under what were certainly by no means cheerful conditions. At Sevres the "Post" of some dozen men composing the "Feldwache" stationed in the new and unfinished porcelain manufactory had not only no fire, but a very fair chance of being "potted" by the moblots established on the other side the river in a large house at the head of the bridge. From the windows of this house they keep up a constant fire on anything they see in motion, or, indeed, anything they believe to be Prussian. Having told one of the watch that I thought they were a little too earnest in their warnings to me to keep under cover, a sergeant said, "You shall see, mein Herr;" and he elevated an old Pickelhaube on the top of a stick above a wall, keeping well under cover himself the while. In just thirty seconds the helmet received a shower of balls, one of which carried away the brass spike which ornamented the top, not a little to the glee of the sergeant. Perhaps it may not be out of place here to point out what great attention the Prussians pay to outpost duties. They manifest the greatest possible care in placing their men so as not only to have the sentries at cross roads, &c., but to have the "Feldwache," the "Replis," and the "Unter-offizier-wache" (the three posts going towards the enemy), as much concealed as possible from all observation. This remark applies equally to the supports. It is quite surprising, until one is used to it, to see the supports turn out on the alarm being given. From behind walls, from out of gardens, from court-yards, come the men, and, if there be serious apprehensions of an attack, the field-pieces appear in a hardly less astonishing manner. All the Prussian officers with whom I have talked on the subject attribute their success in outpost duties to their practice in their "autumn manœuvres," and more or less all the year round, in placing sentries, pickets, &c. "One gets so used to chosing the right ground on which to place the men that we now do it almost by instinct." In fact they choose the best places as an old sportsman goes to the most likely places for game, he hardly knows why. But all the officers I have spoken with on the subject agree that if ever there was a matter in which an ounce of practice was worth a pound of theory it is this one of outpost duty. I was glad to learn at Sevres that all the most valuable specimens of porcelain had been safely removed to Versailles, and that what remained was under lock and key and sentry; so that the only danger to it now is from French shells. Herr von Brauchitsch, the Prussian prefect of the department of Seine-et-Oise, has issued a notice that all the roads in the department are to be at once put into good repair. All the old "cantonniers" or men who worked on the roads are hereby "requisitioned" (réquis) to return to their former avocations, and make the ways level or straight, that the King of Prussia's cannon may pass by. Herr von Brauchitsch coolly remarks in his proclamation, "J'ai remarqué que les chemins et les routes ont egrouvés, par suite des dernières pluies d'automne, en différents endroits des fortes dégradations." We have had a singularly dry autumn, and it is certainly astonishing that Herr Préfet has never remarked any heavy guns or trains of ammunition, or long columns of provision waggons, which may possibly have quite as much to do with the "degradation" of the roads as the autumn rains. The present campaign has shown the extreme importance of good roads in modern warfare; for where would the Prussian army be now if the "routes Impériales," which intersect the country in every direction, had been in the condition of many a road within fifty miles of London which is dignified with the name of the Queen's highway? This may sound like an argument in favour of bad roads as a defence against possible invasion, but in reality the good paved roads of France must at the present moment even be rendering immense services to the French. That they are useful now to the Prussians is in great measure the fault of the French, whose efforts in obstructing communications have been exceedingly ill-directed. The same number of the *Moniteur Officiel du Département de Seine-et-Oise* which contains the decree I have mentioned about the roads, also prints an order of the day from General von Moltke with regard to the Convention of Geneva. This order is to the effect that no persons are allowed to move among, much less to quit, the Prussian lines without duly authorized safe-conducts from either Prince Pless or the Bavarian or Wurtemberg societies. The attention of commanding officers is drawn especially to the circulation of persons not of German origin, and wearing the red cross. These persons, says the order, should be arrested as suspicious characters (doivent être arrêtés comme suspects); in fact, treated as what they certainly often are, French spies busy collecting information. This proclamation will hardly be very palatable to the members of the National Society who are here, as they must either put themselves entirely under Prince Pless's orders or go home. Last night the long-expected advent of some hundred Englishmen from inside Paris took place. All of these gentlemen with whom I have spoken complain loudly of mismangement at the British Embassy, because they were not allowed to leave Paris a fortnight ago with the Americans and Russians. They actually got as far as the Prussian outposts and were then turned back, some formalities in connection with the list of names of those leaving Paris, required by Count Bismarck, not having been complied with. There certainly seems to have been some red-tapism somewhere, but who is to blame is not very clear. Finally, Mr. Washburne seems to have good-naturedly interfered, and to have got our countrymen out under the ægis of the United States. When I have been able to see Mr. Wodehouse, I may be[illegible] the affair, without which it is not possible to come to a conclusion. But in any case I do not think the fugitives have any ground of complaint in equity, whatever they may have at law. They nearly all appear to have remained in Paris to further speculations started on the spur of the moment, and to have been very busy making money out of the necessities of the unfortunate Parisians who were compelled to buy their goods at famine prices. One gentleman owned to me with the greatest candour that he came away because he had sold all his goods, and was now going to the north of France to carry on a like trade in potted meat, extract of Australian meat, preserved milk, and similar goods. Another asked me whether I could tell him of any town which I thought likely to be besieged by the Prussians shortly, in order that he might send a "strong order" there. A third was busy inquiring the nearest way to Tours. On the whole, I cannot at present see that these gentlemen have very much to complain of except that the British consul ran away just when he began to be really wanted.

There were rumours of skirmishing near Chartres yesterday, and two Prussian divisions of cavalry have been sent in that direction to reinforce Wittich's division and to scour the country for francs-tireurs. We hear of 40,000 French at Châteaudun and 100,000 more coming from Le Mans. But Prince Frederick Charles will be heard of in a day or two by the French, and perhaps the "Army of Brittany" may be required to reinforce that of the Loire. Paris is said to have meat (beef) for ten days more at fifty grammes per head a day, and probably horseflesh to the end of the month. But the private stores, which are believed to be very large, are as yet untouched. Wine and flour are abundant; indeed, the stock of wine is said to be looked on with fear by the authorities.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

(FROM "THE TIMES'" CORRESPONDENT.)

HEAD-QUARTERS, THIRD ARMY, Nov. 11, 9 A.M.

IT may be worth remarking for the sake of an example that in the course of his march towards Troyes, Prince Frederick Charles must have directed his columns across the lines by which the Crown Prince's army advanced on Paris, and by which their supplies have been and are received. Is it not an exemplary piece of management which permitted such a vast movement to be carried over those lines without at all perceptibly deranging the Crown Prince's operations, or stopping his supplies? Any one who has tried cutting across a road on a Derby Day, when the current is in full flow, may conceive what it is to break through the march of an army of hundreds of thousands of men with their endless stores and vehicles, and departments, all joints in the enormous spine of the columns.

THE GERMAN ARMY TOWARDS THE LOIRE.

November 12.

The 9th will perhaps be a memorable day in the history of this war. All we know now is that it is the date of the first reverse sustained by the German arms. For, no doubt, it is a reverse, and it seems to have been almost a surprise. Either Paladine was too quick or Von der Tann was too slow. The news of another action of far greater importance may now be on its way to us. There was an artillery engagement on the day after the battle of Orleans, in which the French fired much better than usual. Their cavalry, however, when menaced by Stolberg's division, declined the combat, and fell back on their guns and infantry, and even behind them.

If the French had at once pushed on, even the skill of Von der Tann and the courage of his much-tried troops would have been very severely tested indeed, for I doubt if he had 30,000 men with him all told, while the French are estimated at 80 battalions, seven regiments of horse, and 120 guns. I am only giving you Versailles versions, which I hope you may be able to contrast with the truth as seen and reported from the spot by your correspondent. The delay of the French will in all likelihood cost them dear. Prince Frederick Charles is marching fast towards Fontainebleau. He has with him three corps, equivalent to 85,000 men at the least, and to-day he should be on a line parallel with Rethel. Von der Tann had by last accounts halted at Toury, where the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg would have arrived with the 17th and 22nd Divisions, and the cavalry divisions of Stolberg and Albrecht (Prince) of Prussia. Von der Tann's army, consisting of the 1st Corps d'Armèe of Bavaria, originally comprised two divisions. The 1st Division, under Stephan, was formed of the Brigade Diett, Lieb Regiment, 1st Fusiliers, 2nd Jägers, 2nd Brigade (Von Orff's), 2nd Regiment, 11th, 4th Jägers, with 9th Jäger Battalion, 2nd Chevaux Légers, and Artillery detachment attached to it. The 2nd Infantry Division (Von Paffenheim), consisted of the 3rd or Roths Brigade, 3rd Regiment, 12th, and 1st Jägers Battalion, 4th Brigade (Von der Tann), 10th Regiment, 13th, and 7th Jäger Battalion, with 4th Chevaux Légers, and Artillery. The Cuirassier Brigade, of Feichtmayer's 1st Cuirassiers and Baumuller's 2nd Cuirassiers. Bronzetti's Reserve Artillery Engineer and Pontoon Train. The 17th Division consists of Mecklenburg troops. The 22nd Division (Von Wittich's) is composed of Kontski's Brigade (43rd), of 95th and 32nd; 44th Brigade (Bieber's), of 94th and 83rd, with artillery trains, &c. They are now in position at Toury, if not already engaged there.

November 13.

Balloons are in bad luck. The news was brought in to Les Ombrages last night of another capture—three large sacks of mails—effected in the peninsula between the Marne and Seine, not far from Lesigny. They may well be called "Ballons Captifs," and, as a Prussian remarked, there must be very little "gas" left in Paris when they cannot float their balloons. The information afforded to the enemy by the perusal of the mails is various and very curious, but it is hard work for the Staff to decipher the letters.

A LATE PARIS PAPER AND HOW IT WAS GOT.

An article published by the Paris *Figaro* on the 11th of November, is reproduced in the *Moniteur du Seine-et-Oise*, which appears at Versailles under the auspices of the Prussian authorities. The *Figaro* heads its article with the question, "Are We Lost?" and proceeds to examine into the real position of the capital. It says:—

"In a material point of view, the position of Paris is not improving; if our intrenchments are pushed on with activity the Prussians are still more active. Besides, we have already consumed a certain quantity of our provisions; fresh meat is becoming scarce; we are about to rely upon salt meat, and we know not, thanks to the reticence of the Government, how long that resource will be open to us. In a moral point of view, our position has not improved. Some people are completely depressed, and are ready to give themselves up bound hand and foot to the Prussians, while others retain the old self-estimation and the old belief that Europe is looking on and admiring them. Let them undeceive themselves, and understand that the population of the capital properly so-called has done scarcely anything for the defence; that it has had greatly thwarted and impeded it; that up to this time it has had no experience of the horrors of a siege, and that on the day when it shall really be called upon to endure those hardships it will be less bellicose. It is quite time to put a check on those boulevard patriots who preach resistance, and stigmatize as traitors all those who speak of peace and of an armistice. If all those idle talkers had led the life imposed upon our soldiers since the commencement of the siege, they would be very willing to see an end of it. We have not to consider the value of big words, but truthfully to regard our position. Paris cannot be delivered by itself, as every sensible man is convinced. In vain are we told that the number of our garrison is equal to that of the besiegers. Place on one side 100 of our pieces of 12, and on the other 100 of Krupp's guns. Then on either side there would be 100 cannon, but still the forces would not be equal. We can successfully resist the Prussian army; we cannot hope to compel it to raise the siege. The soldiers of the Line themselves and the Gardes Mobiles—very superior to the National Guards—are still not equal to the German troops in *ensemble* and discipline. If we admit for a moment that we can break the line of investment, do we not know that the country, for a space of 30 leagues round, has been wasted, and that the bloody sacrifice necessary to attain that end will not enable us to revictual Paris for a single day? The whole question, then, is to know whether we have or not a relieving army which is approaching to our aid. Without it all our efforts will be useless. We shall doubtless kill many Prussians, but the enemy will kill many Frenchmen, and the loss of Paris will not be averted by a single day. Well, then, we say, and with grief, that this relieving army has hitherto been but a myth. [illegible] assured us that it [illegible] men and it had but 10,000 soldiers to oppose the 40,000 Prussians who took possession of Orleans. We may be told that the army is not yet organized, but that shortly it will be. When? We cannot wait indefinitely, or we should not need a relieving army. For how many days have we provisions? We put this question to the Government three days ago, and we are induced to repeat it to-day, for that is the most important fact of the moment. Everything depends upon the period for which our provisions will suffice. Have we sufficient to enable us to wait for the relieving army? Or ought we, on the contrary, to attempt at once a desperate effort, which will permit us to fall with honour? Neither must the Government forget the sinister prediction of M. de Bismarck, nor wait for the last hour before declaring that there are no further provisions. But we may be told it is a hopeless position we are describing. No! We are not yet lost, but we are upon the declivity which leads to great catastrophes. If we have written these lines it is to arrive at this conclusion. If the provinces abandon Paris, Paris is under no obligation uselessly to sacrifice herself, and may without dishonour seek to treat upon her own account. Paris is now erect and upstanding. It will end by succumbing should it not receive help from without. We have made that clear, but it may yet inflict upon the enemy considerable losses; it may yet kill many of his soldiers. Paris would, therefore, at this moment obtain very honourable conditions, but if we wait for famine until we have searched by armed bodies among the inhabitants we shall have civil war—in a word, all the horrors which famine brings in its train. Prussia then will be in a position to dictate her laws to us. Let the Government, then, give us information upon these two facts:—For how long have we provisions? Does it expect a relieving army, and within what space of time? If the reply to these two questions is satisfactory, we can fight and we will fight boldly and perseveringly; but, in the other event, why should Paris sacrifice itself for the rest of France, which would look on at its dying agonies with folded arms?"

There is a little story about this newspaper. Some time back Lieutenant Hoffmann, 12th Company Royal Grenadier Regiment, being at the Crown Prince's, happened to speak of what went on at the outposts, what houses were in front, and of the people they saw, whereupon his Royal Highness in a laughing way observed, "I wish you would bring me a late Paris newspaper out of one of them." The young officer said nothing, but when next he was on duty he went out in advance of the sentries and in the dusk he managed to enter a house within a few hundred yards of Valèrien, which was occupied by an Englishman. The apparition of a Prusian officer revolver in hand, was startling, and the demand for the last Paris paper equally astonishing in its way. "Needs must," &c. The paper was produced, and carried off with an addition, for the master of the house entreated the officer to receive some wine, in order that he might say to the French that the foray had been made for the sake of the drinkables. I tell the tale as it was told to me. It is an illustration of coolness, tact, and daring, and of a desire to serve his Prince, on the part of the Prussian officer, which will no doubt be appreciated duly. Of the value of the extract as a proof of the feelings of the Parisians you can form an opinion when it is read by the light of other journals.

THE ARMY OF PARIS.

(*Daily News*, Nov. 16.)

WE are now in a position to publish a complete list of the officers of the staff of the three Armies of Paris.

Commander-in-Chief, General Trochu, Governor of Paris; Chief of the Staff, General Schmits; Deputy-Chief of the Staff, General Foy; Commander of the Artillery, General Guiod; Commander of the Engineering Staff, General de Chabaud la Tour; Intendant-General, General Wolf.

FIRST ARMY.—Commander-in-Chief, General Clement Thomas; Chief of the Staff, Colonel Montagut, 266 Bataillons de Garde Nationale Sedentaire; Commander of the Legion of Cavalry, Colonel Quiclet; Commander of the Legion of Artillery, Colonel Schœlcher.

SECOND ARMY.—Commander-in-Chief, General Ducrot; Chief of the Staff, General Appert; Deputy Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Warnet; Commander of the Artillery, General Frebault; Commander of Engineers, General Tripier; Intendant-General, General Wolf.

FIRST CORPS D'ARMEE.—Commander-in-Chief, General Vinoy; Chief of the Staff, General de Valdan; Commander of the Artillery, General d'Ubexi; Commander of the Engineers, General du Pouet; Military Intendant, Colonel Viguier. First Division—General de Malroy; First Brigade, General Martenot; Second Brigade, General Paturel. Second Division—General de Maudhuy; First Brigade, Colonel Valentin; Groups of Provincial Mobiles; Second Brigade, General Blaise. Third Division—General Blanchard; First Brigade, Colonel Comte; Group of Provincial Gardes Mobiles; Second Brigade, General de la Mariouse.

SECOND CORPS D'ARMEE.—Commander-in-Chief, General Renault; Chief of the Staff, General Ferri Pisani; Commander of the Artillery, General Boisonnet; Commander of the Engineers, Colonel Corbin; Military Intendant, Colonel Baillod. 1st Division—General Susbeille. 1st Brigade, Colonel Bonnet; 2nd Brigade, General Lecomte. 2nd Division—General Berthaut. 1st Brigade, General Bocher; 2nd Brigade, Colonel Boutier. 3rd Division—General de Maussion. 1st Brigade, General Courty; 2nd Brigade, General Avril de Lenclos.

THIRD CORPS D'ARMEE.—Commander in Chief, General d'Exea; Chief of the Staff, Colonel de Belgaric; Commander of the Artillery, General Princeteau; Commander of Engineers, Colonel Ragon; Military Intendant, Colonel de Preval. 1st Division—General de Ballemare. 1st Brigade, Colonel Fournès; 2nd Brigade, Colonel Colonieu. 2nd Division—General Mattat. 1st Brigade, General Farou, Group of Provincial Gardes Mobiles; 2nd Brigade, General Daudel. Cavalry Division—Commander, General de Champeron; Chief of the Staff, Chief d'Escadron de Rosmordue; 1st Brigade, General de Gerbrois; 2nd Brigade, General Cousin; Regiment of Mounted Gendarmerie, Colonel Allaveine.

THIRD ARMY, under the special command of General Trochu; first division, General Soumain. Chief of the Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel Pechin. 1st Brigade, General Dargentolle; 2nd Brigade, General de La Charrière. 2nd Division—Vice Amiral de la Roncière, Commander-in-Chief of the Marine Infantry. 1st Brigade, Colonel Lavoignet; 2nd Brigade, Colonel Hanrion; 3rd Brigade, Captain Lamotte-Tenet. 3rd Division, General de Liniers. Chief of the Staff, Commandant de Merlaincourt. 1st Brigade, Colonel Filhol de Camas; 2nd Brigade, Colonel de Chamberet. 4th Division, General de Beaufort. Chief of the Staff, Commandant Lecocq. 1st Brigade, General Dumoulin; 2nd Brigade, Captain d'Andre. 5th Division, General Corréard. Chief of the Staff, Commandant Vial. 1st Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Champion; 2nd Brigade, Colonel Porion. 6th Division, General d'Hugues, Chief of the Staff, Commandant d'Elloy. 1st Brigade, Captain de Frégate de Bray; 2nd Brigade, Colonel Bro. 7th Division, Contre-Amiral Pothuau. 1st Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Le Mains; 2nd Brigade, Captain Salmon. Cavalry, 1st Brigade, General de Bernis; 2nd Brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Blondel.

THE AMAZONS OF THE SEINE.

THE "Amazones of the Seine" are, after all, not a myth. They have a real, corporeal existence. Our eccentric citizen friend, Felix Belly, has really found followers, veritable believers in him and the prussic-acid thimble. If no prophet, he can at any rate boast of a certain number of disciples. They have, it seems, besides a name, a local habitation in the quarter devoted to M. Flourens. Of all the ladies of Belleville they are the strongest-minded, the strongest-armed, the brawniest-fisted. They have manifested in favour of the Commune. Some twenty of them—a band of sisters—last Tuesday afternoon, marched down the Faubourg du Temple in processional array, on their way to the Hotel de Ville. They wore the képi, also the baggy legged garment they triumphantly monopolize at home. If they were armed with the prussic-acid thimble, it was concealed. The Chassepot was absent, and their only revolvers were their eyes, which flashed with patriotic fire. But they were not unarmed. They were each provided with a stout cudgel. One of them carried a flag, upon which was inscribed the words: "We want the Commune!" The colour of the flag was red—a symbol of their bellicose aspirations and relentless determination. Undaunted by the gibes and jeers of the pet[illegible] they passed on their way. No one could possibly believe them to be merely masquerading. Their resolute bearing denoted that they held convictions. The cudgels were an earnest of their ability to defend them. When they reached the Boulevard, very Young France began to shout, "St. Lazare, St. Lazare!" to what is called the tune of "Les Lampions." It is, however, no tune at all. Given any poetical combination of three words or as many syllables, pitch them to any key, pronounce them so as to give the last word or syllable the same value in time as the two first, and you have the "Air des Lampions." Having heard it many times, I can only say it marvellously resembles the monotonous melody which the youthful tatterdemalions of London select to indicate the presence of an "Air bal—loo, air bal—loo!" St. Lazare is the name of a prison set apart for penitent or impenitent women. The virtuous Amazones were scandalised by the allusion and the implication. Very Young France shouted the more. Very Old France shrugged its sholdiers. Middle-aged France roared and gibed. Female France shrieked with wicked delight. In the Rue du Temple, unarmed National Guard France came to the rescue, with a view to prevent what was regarded as a joke from assuming scandalous proportions and culminating in a disturbance. But the "Amazones of the Seine" soon demonstrated that they did not carry cudgels for nothing. They fell upon the National Guard, not tooth and nail, but cudgel and fist, and belaboured them as though they were Prussians. To return the blows was out of the question. National Guard France is chivalrous and does not fight with women-folk. A struggle for the cudgels took place, that was all. The red flag was laid low, trailed in the mud, and, the staff broken. The situation was becoming critical. Victory trembled in the balance with a dip for the Amazones. At this moment a National Guard was inspired with a bright idea. Seizing what remained seizable of the flag-staff he brandished it aloft, shouting "To the Hotel de Ville." The ruse proved successful. "Follow me!" he cried. The Amazones followed him, but he conducted them to the police station at the corner of the Rue du Chaume, where the majority were duly cared for, awaiting a favourable opportunity of sending them home. The remainder of the corps, harassed by the crowd, took refuge in the bath establishment upon the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. From time to time, one of them was allowed to take her chance of getting away, but it was somewhat of a risk; although the crowd, now swelled to formidable proportions, only wanted a good laugh, and sought with this object to impede the flight of the Angels of the Commune. The last of these Angels, however, came to sudden grief. Her voice was so high, her gesticulations were so fierce and demonstrative, that four lusty National Guards seized her, and conveyed her bodily away to the Prefecture, followed by a *cortege* such as only similar incidents can improvise. This is no doubt the final appearance of the "Amazones of the Seine" *alias* the "Angels of the Commune." It is nevertheless an incident of the times quite worth recording.—*Paris Letter*, Nov. 7, *Daily News.*

ON THE RAMPARTS.

IN the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. Simonin publishes an article under the head of *Un Mois aux Remparts*, in which he describes his experience as a defender of Paris:—"There is," he says, "everywhere a degree of life and animation which is cheering. From all the houses near the ramparts the inhabitants have disappeared. Soldiers, regular and citizens, have replaced the peaceful *bourgeois*. There where, perhaps, to-morrow the cannon and musket may roar, the wealthy owners have deserted their villas and their gardens. In consequence of requisitions which are authorised by the state of siege and military customs, many of these residences have opened their doors to the defenders of the country, and more than one elegant mansion, at Passy, for instance, now affords shelter to groups of officers, posts of the National Guard, or is devoted to other services. Here the semaphore signals are established, there the electric telegraph is at work; in other houses we find the officers of the Engineers or of the Artillery. The Chateau de la Muette has received within its walls the head-quarters of the 6th *Secteur* or Division, of the circumference of the fortifications, and beneath the princely shades of that splendid residence, through which in turns have passed the Regent, Louis XV., and Marie Antoinette, are now encamped the soldiers of the Republic. The civil engineers, acting under the Barricade Commission, have taken possession of the Parc de la Muette, levelling banks and cutting down trees which would impede the defence. The walls are completely fortified with slopes and ditches cut round. Not far from the Chateau, under the trees which belonged to the Bois of Ranelagh, there is a picturesque encampment of Breton Mobiles, calm, silent, and wearing the national [illegible] in their kepis. Those of St. Herault are [illegible] more vivacious, and every night sing in chorus with wonderful precision. We see also the Mobiles of the Marne, whose bearing is not less martial [illegible]

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of their comrades of the South and West. Here and there we see bivouac fires, lines of tents, tables spread in the open air where all take their meals. As for canteens, they were to be found everywhere until the military authorities made stricter regulations for their distribution. At the head-quarters of the *secteur* the life is more quiet, less eventful, but there, again, all are upon good terms with each other, and notwithstanding the diversities of ages, ranks, and professions, there is no division. Each one lives in cordial understanding with his neighbour; each has but one idea,—to drive away the enemy as speedily as possible. Here, as also in other *secteurs*, the marine is strongly represented. The marine has given all for the defence of Paris [illegible] admirals, officers, and sailors, an admirable system of signals, and an incomparable artillery. Six of the forts, six of the *secteurs*, are commanded by naval officers. All the semaphores at Montmartre, Mont Valerien, Passy, Issy, and the Opera have been intrusted to them. These gunners have become famous for the accuracy of their fire, and after the siege people will speak of them as after Sebastopol and Solferino they spoke of the Zouaves. The Point du Jour, which was but lately one of the weakest points in the defence, is now one of the strongest, and is protected by many heavy ship guns. In conclusion, an incident may be mentioned which will put to the blush all those who have shirked their duties by flying from the city. Although the vicinity of the ramparts is not altogether agreeable for peaceful *rentiers*, it must not be supposed that all have deserted. In a magnificent villa at Passy resides an old lady with a numerous household of servants. The house is richly furnished in the best style, and full of valuable works of art. At the end of the garden runs the Rue du Rempart. Upon the roof there have been established for some time the semaphore signals of the *secteur*, and as at one period an attack was regarded as imminent, the sailors have converted the roof into a real fortress, having intrenched themselves with bags of earth, with their carbines piled near them. The old lady has never been disturbed. 'How, Madam! You fear nothing, you will not leave, nor even remove any of your valuable property when every one about you is running away, said a sailor to her.' 'Sir,' she replied, 'I am in my own house, and I remain there.'"

A BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

THE *Daily News'* correspondent at Cassel, writing on November 14, says—

"From what I see and hear I become more and more convinced of the impending re-establishment of the Empire in France, if the French do not succeed in forming a legal Republican Government before the fall of Paris. What are the Germans to do with their prisoners if the war be protracted beyond the fall of Paris? They cannot keep and feed them for ever. And if they, sooner or later, must send them back to France, the resistance of the French at the same continuing, can they do it in any other way but on condition that these prisoners themselves must overcome the resistance? But, then, this must be made sure of beforehand, by the prisoners being reorganised into a regular and disciplined army acting in the name of a Government—a French Government—which has made its peace with Germany. What other Government is to be had for this purpose like an exclusively military one composed of Louis Napoleon and his marshals? It is not at all necessary that this Government should first ratify the cession of Metz and Strasbourg. The Germans hold what they want; they have nothing to receive; they will only give back what they are ready to give back. Having taken Paris, they can put it to the choice of the Parisians, whether they prefer to be kept in order by a German or by a French garrison. The result of this choice, which cannot be doubtful, will be the title of possession for the re-established Empire. Suppose the South and the West being then yet unsubdued, what harm would it be to the Germans?"

THE PERILS OF THE AIR.

THE following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Worth, one of the aëronauts lately taken prisoner by the Prussians, to his mother:—

"The Prison, Versailles, Nov. 5.

"On Thursday, Oct. 27, I left Paris by balloon in company with three others. We left with a north-east wind, which would have carried us into Belgium, but, the wind changing to direct east, we were carried on to the Prussian lines. We left Paris at two o'clock in the afternoon, and as at half-past four it was almost dark we were obliged to come down to earth. Just as we emerged from the clouds, at about 250 yards from the ground, we were welcomed by a shower of Prussian bullets, some of which pierced the balloon, and in order to avoid being hit we were obliged to come down at a tremendous pace. When we touched the ground there was of course a terrible shock. I, fortunately, did not lose my presence of mind, and held on by the cords, so that I did not feel it so much in jumping from the balloon. However, I was thrown some thirty feet [illegible] without being hurt in the least. Two others jumped after me, Mr. Udin and Mr. Cazon, neither of them hurt; the fourth, however, lost his presence of mind—a Mr. Manciare, and did not follow our example; so that he was carried away in the balloon. During all this, which only occupied some seconds, the Prussians still continued their firing, and it is only by a miracle that we escaped. On waving a handkerchief, however, they at last ceased, and we were made prisoners. We fell just outside Verdun, which is still being defended by the French. From Verdun we have been brought to Versailles (it has taken us eight days to get here); and, although prisoners, we have been well treated. As none of us have any political mission, it is possible they may give us our liberty in a few days; but there is just a possibility of our being sent into Germany as prisoners of war. In this latter event you won't hear from me for some time. The reason for my leaving by balloon was that I wanted to get home and to my business."

Mr. Worth has been sent to Meudon to be tried by court-martial. It is said that the Prussian authorities would liberate him on his parole to go to England and not to leave it during the war, if the military attaché would in his official capacity become responsible for him; but Colonel Walker does not feel disposed to do so, although the guarantee could be in no way personal, and must necessarily be undertaken on behalf of the Government in so far as it is represented by the military attaché. Captain Hozier has visited Mr. Worth twice, and is satisfied of his respectability and trustworthiness.

BAVARIA AND THE NEW GERMAN CONFEDERATION.

(BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF "THE TIMES," WRITING ON NOV. 17.)

THE demand of the Bavarian Government for a semi-independent position in the German Confederacy is nowhere opposed more vigorously than in the Bavarian press. While the Prussian papers refrain from exercising undue pressure upon a court which, under any circumstances, will remain a trusty and valuable ally, the Bavarian journals are positively exasperated at the idea of their kingdom remaining outside the Confederacy when all the rest of Germany will be in it. Since Prussia has placed the alternative before their Government of either conforming to the indispensable demands of unity, or confining relations to the present military and tariff league, the language of all the Liberal organs of the Munich, Augsburg, and Nuremberg press has assumed a tone which will probably not be disregarded in the Royal Palace on the Isar. The *Neueste Nachrichten*, for instance, by far the most popular organ of Munich, expresses itself as follows:—

"We cannot bring ourselves to believe that a Bavarian Minister will have the audacity to spoil by his pen what the sword of our brave soldiers has won—Unity. We cannot suppose that any advisers of the Bavarian Crown would have the unenviable boldness to cheat the Bavarian part of the German nation of the prize it has so richly deserved by pouring out its blood in this terrible war. Nor will we assume that any counsellor of his Bavarian Majesty could be so silly as to insist upon a nominal independence, when in reality he would be only isolating this kingdom and rendering it a fitting object to be portioned out among the belligerents in the next war. In a few days the modern Babylon will succumb to the German arms; Prussians and Bavarians will storm Paris shoulder to shoulder; they will dictate the terms of peace to our hereditary enemy, and return to Germany arm in arm. Is their friendship to be dissolved on reaching the German frontier? Are they again to become alienated when there is no one in our midst, save the Ultramontanes, the slaves of fallen Rome, who would applaud their mutual estrangement? No, we have not shed our blood side by side with the Prussians to allow ourselves to be again separated from them and the rest of Germany."

These feelings are shared by the bulk of the Munich population. Two days ago, when a Prussian company arrived with prisoners at Munich, they became the object of enthusiastic ovations. They were everywhere feted, addressed at public banquets by leading politicians, and promised companionship in arms now and ever-more. It remains to be seen whether the Bavarian Government will be able to withstand the unity enthusiasm possessing the educated classes in the kingdom since the beginning of the war. That they wish to do so there can be no doubt. Independently of the demands raised by them in the negotiations with Prussia, they are showing their bias in not dissolving the present Chamber of the kingdom, elected with the help of the Ultramontanes two years ago, and abounding in anti-unity representatives of the peasantry. New elections would show that even the peasants have numerously emancipated themselves from priestly dictation where unity is at stake.

CIRCULAR OF COUNT BISMARCK.

THE following Circular Note has been sent to the Ambassadors and Envoys of the North German Confederation:—*

"VERSAILLES, Nov. 8.

"Your Excellency is aware that M. Thiers asked for permission to visit Head-quarters for the negotiations which he wished to open after consulting the various members of the Government of National Defence. By order of the King, I consented to receive him. On the 30th of last month, before our interview, M. Thiers was allowed to go to Paris, whence he returned to Head-quarters on the 31st. The fact of a statesman of M. Thiers' standing and experience accepting a commission from the Paris Government made me hope for propositions possible of acceptance, and likely to promote the restoration of peace.

"I received M. Thiers with the respectful courtesy to which, independently of our former relations, he is so fully entitled by his distinguished antecedents. M. Thiers declared that, at the wish of the Neutral Powers, France was ready to enter into an Armistice. After duly considering this proposal, His Majesty arrived at the conclusion that any Armistice would be fraught with those injuries to Germany which must result from the prolongation of war to an army whose provisions have to be brought from a great distance. An Armistice would, moreover, oblige us to arrest the progress of the large body of the troops set free by the capitulation of Metz, and to forego the occupation of the vast territory which now may be taken possession of without striking a blow, or after overcoming but slight resistance. Again, the German armies are not likely to receive any very considerable reinforcements during the next few weeks, whereas an Armistice would have enabled France to develope her resources, complete the organization of her troops, and, in the event of hostilities being resumed on the expiry of the truce, to oppose to us forces capable of making resistance which at present are not in existence. Notwithstanding these considerations, His Majesty allowed himself to be influenced by his wish to receive the French propositions in a friendly spirit, and to promote the restoration of peace.

"I was authorised to meet M. Thiers halfway, and to offer him at once an Armistice of 25, or, as he afterwards wished, 28 days, on the basis of the military *status quo*. I proposed that a line of demarcation should be drawn between the positions held by the contending forces on the day of the conclusion of the Armistice, that hostilities should be suspended for four weeks, and a representative assembly elected and opened in the interval. To the French the only military consequence of such an Armistice would have been to deprive them of an opportunity of making small and unsuccessful sorties, and of throwing away their artillery ammunition in a manner which is as useless as it is incomprehensible. With regard to the elections in Alsace, I was in a position to declare that we should not insist upon any stipulations incompatible with the possession by France of her German departments until the conclusion of peace, and that we should hold no inhabitant of those departments responsible for representing his countrymen in a French National Assembly.

"I was astonished at the French negotiator rejecting propositions so exclusively advantageous to him, and declaring that he would admit no Armistice unless it involved an extensive provisioning of Paris. I replied, that to permit such a provisioning would be making a military concession so very much in excess of the *status quo* and of an equitable view of the case, that I must ask him whether he was empowered to offer some military equivalent, and if so—what? M. Thiers declared he had no authority to accord a military equivalent, and that he must insist upon the provisioning of Paris without offering anything in return, save the willingness of the Paris Government to permit the French nation to elect representatives who would probably institute some authority with which we might enter into negotiations for peace.

"The transaction had reached this stage when it became my duty to submit the result to the King and his military advisers. His Majesty, justly surprised at such excessive military demands, was disappointed in the expectations he had cherished in regard to the negotiations with M. Thiers. The incredible demand that we should give up the advantages obtained by an effort of two months, and allow matters to be brought back to the time of our first investing Paris, was another proof that the Paris Government only wanted a pretext for denying the nation the benefit to be derived from electing representatives, and had no wish to create an opportunity for the safe and undisturbed performance of this act.

"In compliance with my wish that we should attempt an arrangement upon another basis before continuing hostilities, M. Thiers, on the 5th inst., met the members of the Paris Government in front of our advanced lines, to propose to them either a shorter Armistice, on the basis of the *status quo*, or the [illegible] elections without any armistice; in which latter case I would engage to offer all facilities compatible with the requirements of our military security. What passed at his interview with MM. Favre and Trochu M. Thiers has not communicated to me. He only told me that, having failed to obtain an Armistice involving the provisioning of Paris, he had been directed to break off negotiations and leave Versailles.

"His departure for Tours followed on the morning of the 7th.

"These negotiations have convinced me that the present rulers of France never intended to allow the French nation to speak out through its elected representatives, and that they as little wished to effect an Armistice, but put forward a condition which they must have known would be unacceptable, merely to avoid giving a direct refusal to the Neutral Powers, on whose assistance they count.

"I authorize your Excellency to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and request you to comment upon it in accordance with the facts it contains. "BISMARCK."

M. THIERS ON THE RECENT NEGOTIATIONS.

TOURS, Nov. 15.

SUBJOINED is the full text of the note in which M. Thiers has reported to the representatives of the Neutral Powers accredited to the Government of the National Defence the negotiations in which he took part with a view to an armistice:—

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—I believe I owe to the four Great Powers, which made or supported the proposal for an armistice between France and Prussia, a concise but faithful account of the grave and delicate negotiations with which I consented to be entrusted. With the safe-conducts which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia and the British Cabinet has been good enough to request for me from his Majesty the King of Prussia, on the 28th of October, I left Tours; and, after having passed through the line which separated the two armies, I proceeded to Orleans. Thence I at once went to Versailles, accompanied by a Bavarian officer, with whom General Von der Tann had been obliging enough to assist me, in order to obviate any difficulties I might encounter on the road. During this difficult journey I was able to convince myself through my own eyes—unfortunately in a French province—of the horrors of war. Compelled by want of horses to stay at Arpajon at night for three or four hours, I reached Versailles on Sunday morning, the 30th ult. I remained there only a few moments, as it was well understood with Count Bismarck that I should not have an interview with him until I had completed at Paris the powers, necessarily incomplete, which I had received from the Delegation at Tours. Accompanied by officers as *parlementaires* who were to facilitate my passage through the outposts, I crossed the Seine below the Sèvres Bridge, now cut, and alighted at the Foreign Office to communicate more easily and quickly with the members of the Government. The night was spent in deliberations, and, after a resolution unanimously adopted, I received the necessary powers to negotiate and conclude the armistice—the idea and initiative of which had been conceived and taken by the Neutral Powers. Always anxious not to lose time when every minute was marked by the effusion of human blood, I again passed through the outposts on Monday evening, the 31st of October, and on the next day, the 1st of November, at noon, I was conferring with the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation.

"The object of my mission was perfectly well known to Count Bismarck, who, like France, had been made aware of the proposal of the Neutral Powers. After some reservations on the interference of neutrals in this negotiation—reservations to which I listened, without admitting them—the object of my mission was stated and defined by Count Bismarck and myself with a perfectly accurate precision. It was to conclude an armistice which should put an end to the effusion of blood between two of the most civilised nations of the world; and should allow France to constitute, through elections freely held, a regular Government with which it would be possible to treat in a valid form. This object was the more clearly indicated, since, on several occasions, Prussian diplomacy had contended that, in the present state of affairs in France, it did not know to whom to apply to commence negotiations.

"On that point Count Bismarck remarked to me—without, however, dwelling upon the subject—that some remains of a Government, which until now was the only one recognised in Europe, were at that moment at Cassel, seeking to reconstitute themselves; but that he made the observation solely in order to state precisely the diplomatic situation, and not at all to interfere in any degree whatever with the internal Government of France. I at once answered Count Bismarck that we understood it so; that, moreover, the Government which had just precipitated France into the abyss of a war—foolishly resolved, absurdly conducted—had for ever terminated at Sedan its fatal existence, and would remain for the French nation a shameful and painful reminiscence. Without objecting to what I said, Count Bismarck again protested against all idea of interfering in our internal affairs, and was kind enough to add, that my presence at the Prussian head-quarters and the reception I had there met with were proofs of the sincerity of that statement—since, without taking into account what was going on at Cassel, the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation was in earnest to treat with the extraordinary envoy of the French Republic.

"These preliminary observations gone through, we made a first and summary survey of the questions to which the proposal of the Neutral Powers gave rise—

"1. The principle of the armistice, having for its essential object to stop the effusion of blood, and to afford France the means of constituting a Government, founded upon the expressed will of the nation;

"2. The duration of the armistice, on account of the delay required for the formation of a Sovereign Assembly;

"3. The freedom of the elections, fully secured in the provinces now occupied by Prussian troops;

"4. The conduct of the belligerent armies during the interruption of hostilities;

"5. Lastly, the re-victualling of the besieged fortresses, and specially of Paris, during the armistice.

"On those five points, and especially on the principle itself of the armistice, Count Bismarck did not appear to me to entertain any insuperable objections; and, at the conclusion of this first conference, which lasted at least four hours, I believed that we should be able to agree on all points, and conclude a convention which would be the first step towards the peaceful settlement so ardently desired by both hemispheres.

"Conferences succeeded one another, and mostly twice a day; for I was anxious to arrive at a result which would put an end to the din of cannon that we constantly heard, and every shot of which caused me to fear fresh devastations and fresh sacrifices of human victims.

"The objections made and solutions offered on the various points above mentioned, during those conferences, are the following:

"As regards the principle and object of the armistice, Count Bismarck declared that he was as anxious as the Neutral Powers could be for the termination, or at least the suspension, of hostilities, and that he wished for the constitution in France of a power with which he could contract engagements both valid and durable. There was, then, a complete agreement on this essential point, and all discussion was superfluous.

"As regards the duration of the armistice, I asked the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation that it should be of twenty-five to thirty days—twenty-five at the least. Twelve days were required, I told him, to allow the electors to consult and to agree as to their choices; one day more for voting; four or five days more to give the elected candidates sufficient time, in the present state of the roads, to assemble at an appointed place; and, lastly, eight or ten days more for a summary verification of their powers, and for the constitution of the future National Assembly. Count Bismarck did not contest those calculations, and only remarked that the shorter the duration the fewer would be the difficulties to the conclusion of the proposed armistice. He seemed, however, to determine, like myself, on a twenty-five days' duration.

"Then came the grave question of the elections. Count Bismarck was good enough to assert, that in the districts occupied by the Prussian army they would be as free as they ever were in France. I thanked him for this assurance, with which I was satisfied—if Count Bismarck, who at first had asked for no exception to this freedom of elections, had not made some reservations, relative to certain portions of French territory bordering on our frontiers, which were, he said, German by their origin and language. I at once answered that the armistice, if there was any wish to conclude it speedily, as was generally desired, must not prejudge any of the questions which might be agitated on the occasion of a definitive treaty of peace. That, for my own part, I declined at that moment to enter into any of them; and that, in thus acting, I obeyed both my instructions and my own personal feelings. Count Bismarck replied that it was also his opinion that none of those questions were to be touched; and he proposed to me that we should insert nothing on that subject in the draft of the armistice, that thus nothing would be prejudged on that point; that, although he would not allow any electoral agitation in the provinces in question, he would not object to their being represented in the future National Assembly by notables, whose designation we should determine without any interference on his part, and who should enjoy as complete a freedom of opinion as all the other representatives of France.

"This question, the most important of all, being thus in a fair way of solution, we proceeded to examine what the conduct of the belligerent armies should be during the suspension of hostilities. Count Bismarck had to refer to the Prussian Generals, assembled under the presidency of his Majesty the King; and, all being considered, this is what appeared to us to be equitable on both sides, and in strictest conformity with the usages adopted in all similar cases.

"The belligerent armies should remain on the very places they occupied on the day of the signature of the armistice; a line connecting all the points where they had stopped would form the line of demarcation which they were not to pass, but within which they could move, without, however, engaging in any act of hostility.

"We were, I should say, agreeing on the various points of this difficult negotiation, when the last question presented itself—namely, the re-victualling of the besieged fortresses, and specially of Paris. Count Bismarck had not raised any fundamental objection on this subject, and had seemed inclined only to contest the importance of the quantities claimed, as well as the difficulty of collecting them, and having them introduced into Paris (which, however, concerned us alone); and, as regards quantities, I had positively declared to him that they should be the subject of an amicable discussion, and even of important concessions on our part. This time, again, the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation wished to refer to the military authorities, to whom several other questions had already been submitted; and we agreed to adjourn until the next day, Thursday, November 3, for the definitive solution of that point.

"On Thursday, the 3rd inst., Count Bismarck, whom I found anxious and preoccupied, inquired of me whether I had news from Paris; to which I replied that I had none since the Monday evening, the day of my leaving the city. Count Bismarck was similarly situated. He then handed to me the reports of the outposts, which spoke of a revolution in Paris and the proclamation of a new Government. Was this the Paris from which the most insignificant news formerly was despatched with lightning speed, to be diffused within a few minutes throughout the whole world? Could she, then, have been the scene of a revolution of which three days later nothing was known at her very gates? Profoundly saddened by this historical phenomenon, I replied to Count Bismarck that, should disorder have been for a moment triumphant in Paris, the disturbed tranquillity would soon be restored, owing to the strong love of the Parisian population for order, which was equal to its patriotism. However, my powers were no longer valid if the reports were well founded. I was thus obliged to suspend my negotiations until information was received. Having obtained from Count Bismarck means of communication with Paris, I was able on the same day (Thursday) to ascertain what had occurred on the Monday, and to learn that I had not been mistaken in my assertion that the triumph of disorder could have been but temporary.

"The same evening I proceeded to Count Bismarck, and we resumed and continued during a portion of the night the negotiation which had been interrupted in the morning. The question of re-victualling the capital was sharply debated between us, it being firmly maintained on my part that any demands as to quantities could be modified after a detailed discussion. I could soon perceive that it was not a question as to details, but a fundamental question, that had been raised. I urged on Count Bismarck the great principle of armistices, which requires that each belligerent should, at the termination of a suspension of hostilities, find himself in the same situation as he was at the commencement; that from the principles founded on justice and reason the usage had sprung of re-victualling besieged fortresses, and of providing each day food for the day; but, debarred from such a precaution, as I said to Count Bismarck, an armistice would suffice to capture the strongest fortress in the world. No reply could be made—so at least I believe—to this statement of principles and usages unquestioned and unquestionable.

"The Chancellor of the Northern Confederation, speaking then not in his own name, but in the name of the military authorities, declared to me that the armistice was absolutely opposed to Prussian interests; that to give us one month's respite was to afford time for the organisation of our armies; that to introduce into Paris certain quantities of food difficult to be defined was to give to that city the means of indefinitely prolonging her resistance; that such advantages, therefore, could not be granted to us without 'military equivalents' (an expression of Count Bismarck himself). I hastened to reply, that undoubtedly the armistice might bring us some material advantages, but that the Prussian Cabinet must have anticipated it while admitting its principle; that, besides, to appease the national passions, thus to prepare peace and bring it nearer, and, above all, to show a proper deference to the declared wish of Europe were such political advantages for Prussia as were fully equivalent to the material advantages which she might concede to us. I then asked Count Bismarck what were the 'military equivalents' which were required from us; but Count Bismarck was extremely careful not to point them out. He at last stated them, always with a certain reserve. 'It was,' he said to me, 'a military position around Paris,' and, when I further insisted, 'A fort,' he added; 'more than one, perhaps.' I at once stopped the Chancellor of the Northern Confederation. 'It is Paris,' I said, 'that you ask from us; for to deny us the re-victualling during the armistice is to take from us one month of our resistance; to require from us one or several of our forts, is to ask for our ramparts. It is, in fact, to demand Paris, while we should give you the means of starving or bombarding her. In treating with us for an armistice, you could never suppose that its condition should be that we should give up Paris herself to you—Paris, our chief strength, our great hope, and for you the great difficulty which, after fifty days of siege, you have not been able to overcome.'

"At this point we could proceed no further. I remarked to Count Bismarck that it was easy to perceive at that moment, in the resolution of Prussia, that the military prevailed over the political spirit, which latter advised peace and all that could lead to it. I then asked Count Bismarck to facilitate my proceeding once more to the outposts, in order to consult on the situation with M. Jules Favre; to which he consented with that courtesy which I have ever experienced from him in all that concerned personal relations. On taking leave of me, Count Bismarck charged me to declare to the French Government that, if there was a wish to hold the elections without an armistice, he would allow them to be held with perfect freedom in all the districts occupied by the Prussian armies, and would also provide for easy communication between Paris and Tours, so far as regarded everything that concerned the elections.

"I kept this declaration in my mind, and on the next day, Nov. 5, I proceeded to the French outposts. I passed through them in order to converse with M. Jules Favre in a deserted house. I laid before him a full statement of the whole situation, both from a political and a military point of view, giving him until the following day to send me the official answer of the Government, and providing him with the means of its reaching me at Versailles. I received it on the next day, Sunday, Nov. 6. In it I was ordered to break off the negotiations on the question of re-victualling, to leave the Prussian head quarters immediately, and to proceed to Tours, where I should remain, if I would consent, at the disposal of the Government, in case my intervention should still be useful for future negotiations.

"I communicated this resolution to Count Bismarck, and repeated to him that we could give up neither the question of subsistence nor of the defences of Paris, and that I bitterly regretted having been unable to conclude an arrangement which would have been a preliminary step to peace.

"Such is the faithful account of the negotiation which I address to the four Neutral Powers who had the good intention of desiring and proposing a suspension of arms that would have brought us nearer to the moment when all Europe can breathe again, resume the works of civilisation, and no longer sleep a restless sleep in constant fear lest some lamentable accident should arise and extend the conflagration of war over the whole continent. It belongs now to the neutral powers to judge if sufficient attention has been paid to their advice; and I am sure that it is not us they can reproach with not having valued that advice as highly as it deserved. We, after all, make them judges of the conduct of the two belligerent powers, and for my own part, both as a man and a Frenchmen, I thank them for the support which they have accorded to me in my endeavours to restore the blessings of peace to my country—that peace which she lost, not by her own fault, but by that of a Government the existence of which is the sole error of France; it is a great and irretrievable fault to have chosen such a Government for herself, and, uncontrolled, to have entrusted it with her destinies.—Receive, &c., "A. THIERS.

"Tours, 9th November, 1870."

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE EMPEROR.

THANKS to the agency of the Atlantic cable, we (*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 12) have it in our power to reproduce to-day, from the *New York Herald* of yesterday, the following account of an interview between a correspondent of that journal and the Ex-Emperor Napoleon, at Wilhemshöhe, on the 5th of November:—

"Having acknowledged the kindness of the Emperor in receiving me at a time when engrossed by other important affairs, I ventured to add that the granting of this audience was a tribute to the power of the press. [illegible] Certainly, the press is a powerful institution. In France it has worked much good, but also much injury. When I consented to its being freed entirely it was seized by demagogues and unscrupulous politicians, who openly preached disobedience to the laws, and were but too successful in perverting the mind of the people.

"Correspondent—Would your Majesty ascribe the terrible catastrophe now convulsing France to the press alone?

"The Emperor—No, not entirely, though to a great extent. In the southern departments especially, the seditious arguments of the press, in the hands of pretended reformers, easily influenced the untutored minds of the people.

"Correspondent—I cannot conceal from your Majesty that the declaration of the Republic in France aroused the sympathy of the American people, who, without closely investigating the fitness of the nation for such a change, hailed the new form of Government as a triumph of Liberal ideas.

"The Emperor—All conditions requisite to the success of a Republican Government are wanting absolutely in France. Those who have temporarily grasped the reins have already documented their inability to establish such a Government. That for which they blamed me most they have been compelled to do themselves—and in a form still more odious. The restraint imposed upon the press, for instance, was the constant theme of violent attacks against my Government. But, whilst I made a moderate use of the law—whilst fines and punishments were rare, and preceded by the mild system of premonition (*avertissements*)—they have suppressed a number of journals because they did not chime in with their fantastic ideas. Republican sentiments, presupposing a vital interest by a majority of the people in the concerns of the country, a willingness to put the shoulder to the wheel, do not exist in France. I can illustrate to you the utter political indifference which pervades the masses by the following incident. One of the representatives of the Jura department, an officer in my army, a friend to me personally, and a staunch Imperialist—who was, at the same time, a wealthy old citizen, well known and esteemed by the whole community—died; and at the election, to fill the vacancy, another wealthy and well known citizen, M. Grevy, was chosen almost unanimously, without ever having been asked to make known his political convictions; then it was discovered that he was politically the antipodes of his predecessor, and, of course, a strong antagonist to my Government. The good people never inquired what were his sentiments, nor did they care. They had been asked to vote for him, and they did so. That he should be the exponent of their political views never occurred to them. Indeed, how could it, in the absence of any political intelligence? A republic in America and a republic in France are as different as white is from black. In your country the people submit to law; and public sentiment, based upon general intelligence and morality, dictates and controls society. Are not your theatres in New York and Boston allowed to perform such plays as they deem fit?

"Correspondent—Certainly they are.

"The Emperor—Suppose they should place impure and offensive performances before the public, what would be the consequence? Nobody would go to see them. But in France it is the other way; the greater the departure from morality and decorum, the greater will be the crowd flocking to delight in it. It is no easy work to curb such a vitiated and extravagant spirit. In a country so often shaken by revolutions, it requires the utmost energy to build up anything.

"Correspondent—Will your Majesty please state your opinion as to the immediate causes of the catastrophe which upset your Government?

"The Emperor—I can only liken it to an earthquake, produced by the combined action and influence of elements of whose existence we are aware without being able to trace their hidden operations. My Government has been almost too willing to listen to the clamour of those who sometimes in good faith imagine that they know best how to promote the welfare of the country. I thus consented to the removal of the existing check to the right of free assemblage. As soon as I had done so, the privilege was abused to an unlimited extent. The public meetings no longer discussed political or social questions in a sober and dignified manner, but they became tumultuous in the highest degree. During a whole year assassination, poisoning, rebellion, were openly preached to the masses, and urged upon them as the best and only means of saving the country.

"Correspondent—Indeed, such a condition does not augur the stability of a Republican Government in France. The views of your Majesty, who is such an able judge, will deeply interest the American people.

"Emperor—I know them to be a frankhearted and generous nation, and cannot believe that they approve of the slanderous accusations which are preferred against me. Have you read the vile statements published in the *Independance Belge* and other journals, to the effect that I had appropriated the public funds, and conjured up this war to conceal such illegal transactions? I wish to state emphatically that the commission of such a breach of trust under my government in France was an utter impossibility. Not a franc is expended without the control of the Administration; this is known by everybody in France. I could hardly attempt to contradict all these vile calumnies, though I have denied a few in order to show that by far the largest part of my Civil List has been expended by me for the benefit of the public institutions of the country. You may have seen a statement which was published by my order, and signed by M. Thelin, my treasurer, to contradict the unfounded assertions of a certain M. Pol.

"Correspondent (interrupting)—I have, your Majesty; and I would say that no blame or reproach is attached to a public officer or to the Chief Magistrate of the United States for saving as much as he is able, during the term of his office. Such recriminations are considered in America unworthy of the attention of respectable people.

"Emperor—I have some property in Italy which was left to me by my father; my wife has a private dowry, her jewelry, and that is all.

"Correspondent—Your Majesty having broached this topic, would you please tell how it is about the twenty-three million francs' worth of property you are said to own in Broadway?

"Emperor—I have no property there of any kind.

"Correspondent—The accusations against your Majesty, with which the press is now teeming, are not confined, however, to the matter of loaves and fishes. Treason is spoken of with every breath, and, strange to say, this charge comes even from the lips of hundred thousands of French soldiers now imprisoned in Germany. What does it mean, your Majesty, that all these men have but one reply to the questions asked them—'Nous sommes trahis'?

"Emperor—It is their mistaken ambition. They are loth to acknowledge their having been conquered.

"Correspondent—But your Majesty yourself, if I am not mistaken, shortly after the battle of Wörth, or when retiring beyond Metz, or on another occasion, made use of the same—'Je suis trahi'!

"Emperor—I did not. It is an invention, like so many others. What I may have said, and what, was said by many members of the Government, was, probably, that we had deceived ourselves as to the strength of our army as well as that of the Prussians. As for myself, basing my opinion upon personal conviction, I have often cautioned against erroneous estimates. I well recollect how often Marshal Niel pointed to the drawers of his desk, and told me with confident mien, that the army was complete and ready for every operation. It was no less the case with Marshal Leboeuf. It was probably not the fault of their heart, but of their head, that they would not listen to me when I told them that we could not compete with Prussia's military establishment—that our effective strength, compared to hers, was insufficient This was the deception shared more or less by all of us which has led to the most disastrous results. We were to have ready, at a moment's notice, 200,000 reserves; when needed, not more than one-half of them were at hand, and these only after a delay of weeks. Thus the Prussians got the start of us, and notwithstanding the bravery of our troops, with double the number obtained easy victories. You come from Berlin, sir. What is the feeling there?

"Correspondent—Peace is the general desire. Peace, by all means.

"Emperor—France, too, needs it; but the conditions imposed by Count Bismarck are too exacting altogether. What Government could accept them, and at the same time maintain its foothold? France cannot endure so deep a humiliation.

"Correspondent—As to the sentiment in Berlin, the people are so bent upon annexation for future security, that it may be regarded as an impossibility even for Count Bismarck to lower the demand for territorial annexation on the largest scale.

"Emperor (with emotion)—France cannot bear this.

"Correspondent—Considering that your Majesty may be reseated on the throne, and that France may yet become prosperous through having lost a portion of her territory, why should your Majesty now commit yourself on a question of this character?

"Emperor (musingly)—You may be right, but—(and here the Emperor, who had heretofore been all cheerfulness, sighed for the first time).

"Correspondent—Will your Majesty have the goodness to explain why the Provisional Government so obstinately refuses to hold an election for representatives?

"Emperor—In my opinion, it is because they are afraid of the Red Republicans.

"Correspondent—Should they not just as much apprehend that a large number of Bonapartists would be returned?

"Emperor—I do not think so. The discordant elements of socialism, communism, and anarchy have spread terror and got the upper hand. It is very difficult to contend with such utopian and seductive delusions.

"Correspondent—Does your Majesty feel—I do not speak of bodily strength, for on that score I feel assured there can be no doubt—sufficient mental strength to take up again the reins of Government, if affairs should take a favourable turn and you should be recalled?

"Emperor—If I consider the uncertainty lurking on the road to such an aim—if I consider the vast impediments to be removed—I can feel but little ambition. I would rather be independent, would even rather be, as I am now, a prisoner, and never step again on French soil.

"Correspondent—But how is it with your Majesty's interests as a father desirous of bequeathing the dynasty to your son?

"Emperor—No, not even for him could I wish the chances of dread uncertainty. If these cannot be avoided, he would be happier in private life, without the overwhelming responsibilities attaching to such a station in a country which can never forget a humiliation. Prussia ought not to be too severe; she ought to recollect that I allowed her to fight the Austrian war—that I could have prevented it. The history of the situation previous to 1866, and since—also that of the occurrences before and after Sedan, an exposition of which I have ordered to be written and published—will fully explain the relative merits of the two Powers."

IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A SERIES of despatches and copies of despatches, dated from 29th of June to 28th July, 1870, has been discovered in the Palace of St. Cloud. Some of these telegrams prove with what unanimity the French people wished for war; others furnish evidence of the movements of the Imperial Government and its secret relations abroad. The *North German Correspondent* publishes many of these documents, from which we make the following selection:—

Paris, 29th June.

The Minister of Marine to the Maritime Prefect, Cherbourg.

"What have you available in boots, stockings, gloves, vests, and hats for a campaign in the north?"

Cherbourg, 30th June.

The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine, Paris.

"The articles in store adapted for service in the northern seas are:—Woollen stockings for sailors 340 pairs, same quantity for boys; 7 pair sea boots for sailors, 338 for boys; 45 seamen's vests, 571 for boys; 58 pair mittens; 1,724 pair woollen gloves; 1,813 south-westers."

Paris, 6th July.*

To his Majesty the Emperor, St. Cloud.

"Accept my warmest congratulations. All France will follow you. The enthusiasm is unanimous.

"PERSIGNY."

[* It was on this date that the Duc de Gramont made his declaration in the Corps Législatif, on the occasion of the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain.]

Paris, 6th July.

To his Majesty the Emperor, St. Cloud.

"The declaration (of Gramont) has been received by the Chamber with emotion and immense applause. The Left itself, with the exception of a very small minority, has declared that it will support the Government. The excitement, in the first moment, even overshot the mark (*a même dépassé le but*). It might have been called a declaration of war. I took advantage of some explanations of Crémieux to restore tranquillity. I declined to let ourselves be represented as premeditating war; we only desired peace with honour. There is great emotion in the public, but this emotion is noble and patriotic. There is courage in this people.

"EM. OLLIVIER."

Paris, 6th July.

The Spanish Ambassador to the Minister of War, Madrid.

"Far from having exaggerated the effects of the first impression, the declaration of the Government and the attitude of the Corps Législatif may be considered as the certain presage of a war with Prussia, in case a Prussian prince becomes King of Spain.

"OLOZAGA."

Paris, 8th July.

To M. Bencké, Major of Seltz, Lower Rhine.

"Send an intelligent man to Rastadt on the Rhine, and inform me by telegraph what the Baden pontoniers are doing.

"DE LEUSSE, deputy, 16, Avenue de Villars.

Perpignan, 15th July.

The Prefect to the Minister of the Interior, Paris.

"Great excitment reigns at Perpignan in consequence of the latest news. War with Prussia is ardently desired by the whole population; the Republicans themselves say that hostilities will commence in a week, and that towards the 15th of August our soldiers will celebrate at Berlin the *fête* of the Emperor. No one doubts the favourable issue of the war; there is confidence everywhere, in the towns as in the smallest villages."

St. Cloud, 15th July.

The Privy Secretary of the Emperor to the Minister of Fine Arts, Paris.

"You may authorise the song ('La Marseillaise'). The Emperor has charged me to inform you of this. It will be well if you previously give notice to the Prefect of Police."

Marseilles, July 16.

The Prefect to the Minister of the Interior, Paris.

"A grand demonstration is just now taking place. The tattoo (*la retraite*) is beating through the streets by torchlight, and a crowd of from 10,000 to 15,000 persons follow, singing 'La Reine Hortense,' and the 'Marseillaise.' Cries of 'Vive l'Empereur!' 'A bas la Prusse!' 'A Berlin!' re-sound on all sides. The people are electrified. No disturbance."

Strasbourg, July 17.

The Prefect of the Lower Rhine to the Ministers of the Interior and of War, Paris.

"Would it not be seasonable to organise and arm a reliable national guard in Strasbourg and the principal centres of population; and to expel suspected foreign workmen?"

St. Cloud, July 17.

Comtesse de Montijo, Casa del Angel, Madrid.

"Louis will start with his father in a few days for the army. I request you to send him your benediction before he sets out. Do not be anxious—I am perfectly calm. He must fulfil his duty and do honour to his name. I write to you by the post. "EUGENIE."

Clermont-Ferrand 18th July.

To Napoleon III. Emperor, St. Cloud.

"Grant me an audience; I place at your disposal an immediate and infallible means of conquering the Prussians. "MAUDEMENT."

Strasbourg, 18th July.

The Prefect of the Lower Rhine to the Minister of the Interior, Paris.

"I request you to send me four thousand francs for the secret police. For a week past I have been obliged to keep people on both sides of the Rhine to watch the enemy."

Chalons, 20th July.

The General of the 4th Division to the Minister of War, Paris.

"Several Hanoverians wish to enlist for the duration of the war, but desire to go to the Rhine and not to Africa. May we accept them for a legion formed, according to the papers, at Besançon, or put them into a French regiment till the arrival of the foreign legion?"

Munich, 20th July.

To the *Correspondance Germania*, rue Fontaines St. Georges 31, Paris.

"The patriot party in the Chamber are resolved not to accord a kreutzer for the mobilization ordered in favour of Prussia." "SIGL."

Wissembourg, 21st July.

The Subprefect to the Ministers of War, of Foreign and of Home Affairs, at Paris, and to the Prefect, at Strasbourg.

"Result of a declaration which I have just received from a Bavarian, born a Frenchman, and married to a French wife, who expressed to me sentiments hostile to Prussia—that to-night a body of from 14,000 to 16,000 Prussians are to be brought by the Bavarian railway to Schaidt, and to enter French territory by the forest between Salmbach and Niederlauterbach. The man who made this declaration said he had discovered the project by means of a conversation, held in a low voice, in an inn at Schaidt, by two Prussian officers with some Bavarian foresters. The number of Bavarian light horse at Schweigen continues to increase."

Cherbourg, 21st July.

The Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine, Paris.

"The special Danish documents and others on the Baltic, demanded by Admiral Bouet from Paris, have not arrived. Please forward them immediately if they have not yet been sent."

Marseilles, 21st July.

The General of the Division to the Minister of War, Paris.

"The Consul of the United States informs me that several of his fellow-citizens desire to enter the French army. What must I answer?"

St. Cloud, 22nd July.

To M. Piétri, private secretary of the Emperor, at the Tuileries.

"This evening I shall furnish information as to the 19th. The Dutch bank forwards to-day 221,500,000 francs, the house Offroy 400,000 francs, and have received advices from the house of Rothschild to forward this evening 2,000,000 francs for Belgium.

"MARIANI."

Paris, 22nd July.

The Minister of Home Affairs to M. Piétri, private secretary of the Emperor, at the Palace of St. Cloud.

"Very pressing. In the last paragraph but one of the Emperor's proclamation, ought it to be *j'ammène* or *j'emmène mon fils*? I read in the minute sent me *j'ammène*. I await an answer in order to have it printed off."

Havre, 22nd July.

The Head of Marine Department to the Minister of Marine, Paris.

"There is no pilot at Havre who is acquainted with the North Sea and the Baltic, and could undertake the responsibility of piloting our fleet. One is more likely to be found at Boulogne, Calais, and Dunkirk, I have given orders at Rouen. I await an answer."

To Havas, Paris. Marseilles, 22nd July.

"Kabyl, which furnishes the greater part of the Turcos, manifests enthusiasm for the war; numerous volunteers have enlisted. The Algerian soldiers passing Marseilles are warmly received; presents of all kinds are made them. Women of the people in the market distribute wine, fruits, and all sorts of provisions among them. The amazed Turcos exclaim, 'bono Marseille!'

"DELEUZE."

Aurillac, 23rd July.

The Prefect to the Minister of Home Affairs, Paris.

"The proclamation of the Emperor produces veritable enthusiasm. It was forwarded by the early post, and will be posted up to-morrow (Sunday) in all the communes."

Paris, 23rd July.

The Minister of Home Affairs to the Prefect of the Lower Rhine, Strasbourg.

(Special cipher.) "Get the enclosed proclamation of the Emperor translated into German, have a large number of copies printed off, and try to get them circulated in Germany, by way of Switzerland. Post it up in French and German in your department, and send some of the placards to your colleagues of the Upper Rhine, Meurthe, and Moselle for their German communes."

(The proclamation follows.)

Cherbourg, 24th July.

The Empress to the Emperor at St. Cloud.

"We have witnessed the departure of the squadron. I accompanied it to the offing. It is full of zeal. Great enthusiasm. It is splendid. I return in order to leave. Fine weather. "EUGENIE."

Paris, 25th July.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of France at Lisbon.

"Prince La Tour d'Auvergne has been warmly greeted by the people at the time of his reception at Vienna. General Fleury, covered with distinctions by the Czar, remains at St. Petersburg. It is said that Berlin and six other districts have been placed under martial law. It is certain that Prévost Paradol has committed suicide at Washington. Viscount Treilhard will take his place. The entrance of the French has not been confirmed. Nothing new.

"LANCASTRE."

St. Cloud, 26th July.

To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris.

"Have you disavowed the draft of the Treaty (Benedetti) published by the *Times*?

"NAPOLEON."

Metz, 26th July.

The Major-General of the Army to the Emperor at Paris

"I have received the following information from General Froissard:—Sixty thousand men at least will be directed from Cologne and Aix against Trèves and the country beyond the Saar. They will arrive there to-day, 26th July. The Prussians are in very good order. Without doubt, the Bavarians will not be armed with the new rifle. The country is animated." (Cipher follows.)

Pesth, 27th July.

General Turr at Paris. Rue Taitbout, Hôtel Espagne et Hongrie.

"The Hungarian journals receive all their telegrams by way of Berlin. If the French Government will send daily telegrams addressed to Kapolnai, Pesth, I will have them inserted. It is a very important matter to gain over public opinion, now influenced by Prussian telegrams and the Viennese press in the pay of Prussia. Please answer. "KAPOLNAI."

M. GUIZOT ON THE ARMISTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—For some time past I have lived in a state of expectation without well knowing what it was that I expected. Certainly, it was not the capitulation of Metz. I was so oppressed by the tidings of that capitulation that for some time I could not speak of it, even to my friends. I do not yet understand that deplorable incident. Was it really the result of famine in Marshal Bazaine's army? Was it a Bonapartist plot of the marshal's?

I do not like to accuse a brave soldier of intrigue, and my first impulse was to blame M. Gambetta severely for his hasty assertion, "Bazaine has betrayed us!" Nevertheless, I am compelled to acknowledge that every indication seems to point to Bonapartist intrigues, undertaken from interested motives. Such intrigues are as unavailing as the motives for them are disgraceful. I am a very old man to feel surprised at such transactions; and, indeed, they sadden me so much that I always hesitate to believe them.

However, the march of events is so rapid in these days that Marshal Bazaine is already lost sight of, and his actions have been relegated to the regions of history, where they will remain as a small problem for the future student.

The question of the Armistice is a very different one, and much more important. I was delighted to see that it was brought forward by the Neutral Powers, upon the initiative of England. The Government at Paris and at Tours accepted the project in the form that had been originated and suggested at London. M. Jules Favre said officially—

"The Neutral Powers propose an Armistice to the belligerents, in order that a national assembly may be convoked in France. It is well understood that the essential conditions of such an Armistice must be the re-victualling of Paris in proportion to its duration, and the election of the assembly by the whole nation."

M. Thiers left Paris for Versailles with full power to sign the Armistice on these conditions. Nearly the whole diplomatic world believed that the negotiations would be successful, and I am told that on Saturday last an article in *The Times*, which I have not yet seen, supported them warmly.

An official telegraphic despatch from Tours, dated the 7th of November, has been this day, or rather last night, sent to me from Lisieux. It is as follows:—

"The Armistice for the purpose of enabling a national assembly to be elected in France has been unanimously rejected by the Government for the National Defence, as Prussia altogether rejected the conditions of the re-victualling of Paris, and accepted with reserve the participation of Alsace and Lorraine in the elections."

I have heard nothing, and as yet I know nothing, more than is stated in this despatch. A newspaper published yesterday evening said that the negotiations did not seem to be entirely broken off; but if this despatch announces a final decision, and if the Armistice has been rejected because Prussia refuses to accept the conditions which were insisted upon from the very first, it seems to me that the objections of Prussia are worthless and their consequences deplorable.

If the reserve of Prussia as to the participation of Alsace and Lorraine in the election of a National Assembly simply means that, although accepting the Armistice, Prussia does not intend either to say or do anything, which may be taken to mean that she has renounced her claim to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine when the time comes for a Treaty of Peace, I have nothing at all to say upon this point. Prussia has the right to make such a reserve. It has always been acknowledged on both sides that the Armistice was not to affect any political question, that the National Assembly could alone decide on the conditions of peace, and that for that very reason it must be convoked. If, however, the intention of Prussia is to impede or restrain Alsace or Lorraine, and to deny their right of voting in the election of the National Assembly, this would be an open violation of the right of nations. Alsace and Lorraine have not ceased to form a part of France because they are at present occupied by the Prussians. They can only be separated from France by treaty, and until a treaty has been concluded, the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine are French citizens, and have a right to perform all the functions of French citizens.

With regard to the question of re-victualling Paris in proportion to the duration of the Armistice, the Prussian disregard of the right of nations has again been flagrant and exceptional. The essential principle of an Armistice is the maintenance of the *status quo*. That is to say, at the termination of an Armistice the belligerents ought to find themselves in the same position and with the same resources that they had at its commencement. When the Armistice affects a besieged city, the provisions of all kinds evidently play a very important part in all the considerations connected with it. During the Armistice the city cannot be expected to consume the provisions which it possessed when the Armistice began, for if so, when the Armistice ceases, it will find itself in a much worse position than it was before. It must, therefore, be allowed to re-victual to such an extent as to provide food for the besieged inhabitants while the Armistice lasts. There is in this a principle of natural justice, and at the same time an essential element of the right of nations, which has been acknowledged in similar cases.

The decision as to the amount of provisions necessary during a given time may give rise to difficult questions, but such difficulties are not insuperable. Since the Prussians have succeeded in blockading Paris so effectually, and surrounding it so closely, that nothing can get into it, not even a letter, they surely will find no difficulty in limiting and controlling the sacks of flour, number of cattle, and quantity of food of all kinds which may have to be admitted.

To refuse a limited and proportional revictualling of the city is to make it impossible for the besieged inhabitants to accept an Armistice. More than that, it implies that the besiegers do not themselves desire an Armistice, and that they have no wish to attain the end for which an Armistice has been proposed, namely, the election of a National Assembly capable of treating for peace.

It was certainly not an Armistice so worthless and impracticable that was accepted and warmly defended by General Trochu. A few days ago—the very day after the revolutionary outbreak of the 31st of October—he said to the *Gardes Nationales* of the Seine:—

"The proposal of an Armistice—unexpectedly brought forward by the Neutral Powers—has been most falsely and unjustly interpreted as the prelude to capitulation, when it was in reality an act of homage to the attitude of the population of Paris and the tenacity of their defence. This proposal was an honour to us."

General Trochu had good reason for speaking thus. In France there are prejudices and passions which oppose any Armistice whatsoever. Nevertheless, it would be honourable and wise of France to accept an Armistice that is just and sincere. But if the final resolutions of Prussia upon this point are those that the despatch from Tours seems to indicate, France cannot but look upon them as an indirect refusal of the Armistice suggested by the Neutral Powers. She can do nothing now but carry on, with such courage and strength as remain to her, a war *à outrance*, the responsibility of which no longer rests in her hands.

Val Richer, Nov. 8. GUIZOT.

HOW THEY LIVE IN PARIS.

IN the following private letter from a lady in Paris, dated last Sunday, Nov. 6, we have put in a succinct and graphic way, a picture of daily life in the besieged capital:—

"Paris, Sunday, Nov. 6, 1870.

"MY DEAR ——I am quite well, and trust you all are, but I often feel very anxious. Everything might happen, and I not know it. We have had, as you know, great riots. I could not imagine what all the drum-beating meant in the night. We manage to live somehow. I made up my mind at last yesterday to eat horse, and think I have got over my disquiet; I was really *too* hungry. I can't tell you how hungry we often are. No butter (19f a pound), cheese, or bacon to be had for money; potatoes getting rare, and from 4f 50c to 8f a bushel. Lots of coffee, but no milk. I am favoured by the milkman—only soon he will have to kill his cows, as there is no forage. The fruiterer saved also a little oil for us. We have four tins of beef-tea left, and more than half the ham Mr. —— sent, and have not touched the two tins of meat I bought, so you see I have saved all I could. I fry the ham slice by slice, and save the grease to eat. Our rations of meat for three days we always eat in one meal, and desire more. I was two hours and a half getting my piece of meat (horse), and very much pushed; but it was nothing to the meat crowd on Friday—the barrier thrown down twice, and I very much hurt. I screamed awfully. I don't remember in the least how I was got out. The women are like devils. I quite understand the scenes of the Revolution. Yesterday Mr. —— was there three hours; one of the guards was nearly killed, and carried away on a stretcher. I don't think I can go again; but I had rather go there than that we should have none; for with bread and rice I am faint from morning till night, and E—— too.

"No one can imagine what the privation from meat, grease, and cheese is without they try. Donkey is from 4f to 6f a lb. I wanted some, but recoiled at the price. There are vegetables—very dear. No pulse whatever. Few eggs, 6d each; apples, 8d each. I have bought a little stove, on which I cook, as there is no charcoal, and I think I have laid in coal enough for the whole winter. The price keeps going up, of course, and it is getting rare. There is very little gas now in Paris. Paris looks puny now, I can assure you. I am so glad my B—— [her child, two years old] is in England. I pray God she is all right, and all of you. I hope you have had all my other letters. I am very well, and my impression is that I am not a woman, but a horse. I only require food, and then I am as well as possible. I must say I devoutly hope for an armistice, but as yet, I think, no one knows. E—— has a beautiful uniform, which I hope will never be deteriorated. There are quantities of things I might relate to you, but have no room. Lightest letters go first. With love to all near you.

"Your very loving ——"

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